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INTRODUCTION.

The work of the Louisiana Historical Society during the past year has maintained its good standard, and the session of 1917 shows no diminution in the strength nor the interest of its members, in spite of the fact that the terrible war raging with incredible fury in the Old World, finally involved our own country in its direful activities. Our young men, responding to the call of patriotism, have quit their homes and civil occupations to fill up the military quota assessed upon our State. Our young women have likewise enlisted with enthusiasm to carry on the war work demanded of them.

The Historical Society, facing an epoch of such enormous vital responsibility, has contributed liberally in books and money and in hearty encouragement in every way possible to the stimulation of public spirit and the fostering of devoted allegiance to a cause, preëminently one of humanity and civilization; and it has been able also to pursue the even tenor of its programme, marked out in time of peace, for the advancement of its scholarly historical ideals and the true purpose of its institution.

The first item on the programme was the important event of the celebration of the bi-centennial of the founding of New Orleans by Bienville; a celebration inaugurated in France.

Although not officially entrusted with the charge of the ceremonies for the occasion, which were appropriately assumed by the city government, the Society necessarily gave much of its time and study to furthering the fitting historical preparations for such a great event, centralizing its work on the era of Bienville and the early colonization of the State. Individual members heading the committees appointed by the Mayor, generously responded with books, maps and the carefully matured fruits many of them) of a lifelong study of the subject, thus amassing much new material and data embodied in papers and addresses, delivered not only in the meetings of the Society, but in a pre-commemoration celebration held in the City Hall on October 24th in honor of the proceedings held in Paris on that date to commemorate the decree authorizing the founding of New Orleans by Bienville.

Circumstances, however, arising from the inevitable consequences of the war conditions, frustrated the accomplishment of the city's carefully elaborated programme for the celebration. With heart-burning regret the bi-centennial committee appointed by the Mayor saw themselves forced to defer it to some period, when it was hoped a more propitious season for popular festivities would have dawned.

In the meantime the proposition to preserve the Bienville documents was carried into effect, and the Historical Society has dedicated one number of its quarterly publication to those worthy of perpetuation in print; this number to be known as the Bienville Memorial Number.

In this connection it is proper to make mention of the very handsome contribution by the French Government to our New Orleans historical collections of the scholarly and elegant "Histoire de la Fondation de la Nouvelle Orléans," by the Baron Marc de Villiers, carrying a preface by the distinguished Gabriel Hannotaux, member of the French Academy. The book is a most perfect example of the artistic perfection of the "Imprimerie Nationale" of France.

The French Government, also in honor of the occasion, has caused a commemorative medal to be engraved; also a specimen of its most exquisite numismatic work.

Many of the city officials and members of the Society have been honored by the award of this valuable book and this handsome medal.

The reports of the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary at the end of this volume carry the record of the further work of the Society. Some essays, as will be seen, are of prime interest and importance to historical lovers and students, although the table of contents shows the depletion caused by the drafting of many of its papers into the quarterly publication.

GRACE KING,
Secretary.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society took place February 21st, at the Cabildo, with President Cusachs in the chair and a good attendance of members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Thompson, making a report for the Bi-Centennial Committee, said that the French Republic had taken up the matter of celebrating the event in Paris in February, 1918, and that a delegation was to be sent to New Orleans to coöperate with the celebration here.

The speaker of the evening was then introduced, Mr. James Renshaw, whose paper, "The City Beautiful," gave an interesting account of reminiscences and events of former days in New Orleans. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Renshaw and the paper ordered to be printed in the Society's reports.

Mr. Dymond spoke of the old Carrollton steam trains and of the steamboat days on the Mississippi River.

Mrs. Stem stated that it was her father who owned the omnibusses which formerly operated in New Orleans, bringing them from Boston by boat.

The following were nominated for membership and unanimously elected: A. Aschaffenberg, Dr. Félix Gaudin, Mr. Etienne Reynes, Mrs. Edward Wisner, Mrs. J. Govan.

Mr. H. W. Robinson presented to the Society a copy of the New Orleans *Democrat* of September 14, 1874, and of the New Orleans *Picayune* of September 27, 1874.

The amendment to the by-laws, changing the date of meeting of the Society, was laid over to another meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. Glenk,
Corresponding Secretary.

PAPER READ BY MR. T. P. THOMPSON.

The original Province of Louisiana, as claimed by LaSalle in 1682 for France, by right of the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi River, also that territory acquired later by settlements on the Gulf coast and on Mobile Bay by Iberville, included that vast domain stretching all the way from Lake Chatauqua, in New York State, to Yellowstone Lake, in Wyoming, even ex-

tending northward into the Canadian province of Alberta, as shown on to-day's map.

Roughly defined, original Louisiana, under French rule, included the Mississippi Basin to the sources of all streams that flowed into the Father of Waters, also the valleys of the Alabama and Mobile rivers, as high as Fort Toulouse, near the present site of Montgomery, and up the Tombigbee to the Choctaw Indian Nation, near to-day's Alabama State boundary line.

All this country, including the farther Western reserve, from which Texas, also Oregon—great Commonwealths—were created, was understood by the early French Governors as being the territory of the Province of Louisiana. Several locations were successively tried as governing seat for this vast domain.

Louis XIV, in 1698, took up the work of colonization in the lower Mississippi Valley section. Iberville, a native of Canada, was put in charge of the first expedition. He reached the Gulf of Mexico on his brigatin, Pelican, and selected a location on Biloxi Bay (near Mississippi City), and built on the site a post, which he named from the original Indian settlement,—Biloxi.

In March 1699, Iberville first entered the mouth of the Mississippi. Old Biloxi proving not healthy,—being surrounded by morass, and not on a waterway that led into the interior of the country,—in 1702 Iberville gave orders for a new settlement, which was located on the west side of Mobile River, eighteen leagues from the sea, and here was built Fort Louis de la Mobile.

This site, because of its halfway location between the Spanish of Pensacola and the Indians of the Alabama country, and for its waterway communications, with good harbor, was considered excellent for trade.

Inundations from the river led to the next change, in 1711, to the present site of Mobile, which later became the capital of the Province.

To stay English aggression, Fort Toulouse was built in 1714 on the upper waters of the Alabama River. Later, 1736, to the same end, Fort Tombeckbee was erected, not far from the Choctaw settlements. The friendliness of these Indians was cultivated by the French. These two posts indicated the frontiers of the French settlements, and served to prevent the English from encroaching on the lower Mississippi Valley country.

The discovery of an English vessel from the Carolinas, attempting to ascend the Mississippi in 1700, caused the French to construct a fort near the mouth of that river. This was located on the west side, some fifty-four miles above the pass, and named Fort Mississippi. Here our hero, Bienville, then commandant, had his official residence, erecting some five or six barracks for his soldiers and a neat house for himself.

Here were Bienville's headquarters until 1705, during which time he was almost constantly engaged in exploration and in the locating of outposts for the exploitations of commerce with the Indians. Mobile, however, remained the official seat of government until the founding of New Orleans.

In 1717, Bienville determined on a site for a new village; this, he decided, should be located on the Mississippi River at the Bayou St. John portage path, at a point where it reached the Mississippi River. This move was made in the interest of the development of trade with the Spaniards at Nachidoches and the Indians near Fort Rosalie (Natchez), which had been established the year before.

The Company of the West, of which John Law was Director General, acquired in 1717 from the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, the sole trading rights of the Louisiana Province. M. de l'Epinay was appointed Governor to succeed Cadillac in 1716. Bienville being Commander-in-Chief in the absence of l'Epinay.

On the 9th of March, 1717, M. de l'Epinay landed at Dauphine Island and presented Bienville with the Cross of St. Louis, sent to him by the King.

Bienville finally received his commission as Governor on the 9th of February, 1718. His first act was to make arrangements for his settlement of the site selected the year before, and to which, according to Penicaut, the historian of the Annals of Louisiana, who was with Bienville then, he had "sent workmen and laborers the year before (1717), to lay the foundation of the future capital of Louisiana."

They removed the trees and brushes, traced the streets and squares and dug drains around each.

New Orleans was an imaginative picture in Bienville's brain from his appointment in August, 1717. The site he selected in September, same year, and the clearing made with final arrange-

ment of streets, canals and levee was completed in February, 1718.

The Crown ceded the Province of Louisiana to the Company of the West in August, 1717. The decree of September 27, 1717, included also the Illinois country, and ordered the location of Nouvelle Orléans on the Great River.

There had been for several years a few log cabins along the river front above Fort Mississippi. The selection of the site of the Vieux Carré, as has been said, was suggested by the original Indian trail or portage, which started from Bayou St. John and ended on Hospital Street, on the river bank just below Jackson Square, which was then laid out as Place d'Armes by Bienville, forming the center of a parallelogram of nine by five squares, or islets of 300 by 300 feet each. Being on sea level soil, these islets were ditched about and canals leading into Bayou St. John carried off the rain water. The church site and official buildings were also laid out at this time.

Very shortly the river, which, normally, was eight feet below the bank, began to overflow the infant city, and Bienville constructed the first levee, six feet in height and extending above and below the new settlement.

A great storm in 1721 threw down all of his lightly constructed houses, some four hundred in number. The first historian of New Orleans, Charlevoix, found one hundred had been restored by the following year.

The first seagoing vessel to tie up at the site of New Orleans was the brigatin "le Neptune," sent from France in 1717 with supplies, and directed to remain permanently in Louisiana. This boat brought over the first inhabitants for New Orleans in February, 1718, starting on her journey from a point near Gulfport of to-day, coming into the mouth of the river and landing at Bienville's clearing.

Accompanying Bienville were his engineers, de la Tour and Pauger, and many distinguished officers and marines with their families.

The ceremonial of laying out the public square, locating the church and government buildings was followed by a visit to the Oumas Indian village on the bayou at about the present site of City Park, which we hope to have christened as Bienville Park in 1918, and to locate within its entrance a memorial to the

Founder of New Orleans who, until his death, just after the cession to Spain, was ever ready, even in his old age, to care for his children, the inhabitants of his own city, which he had named for his patron, the Regent Duke of Orleans, whose love of pageantry began and developed the celebration by costume balls in Paris of the Carnival season preceding Mardi Gras.

So, while we are celebrating the founding of New Orleans, we may, incidentally, also chronicle the two hundredth anniversary of the Regency balls, which were the beginnings of the Carnival tableaux and pageantry held in Paris for the first time under the patronage of the Duc d'Orleans in 1718, at the Grand Opera House, three times a week preceding Mardi Gras.

These are to-day repeated every year most elaborately in our various "Kings' " balls of the New Orleans Carnival, Bienville's city.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

A Tale of Changes in New Orleans During a Lifetime.

By James Renshaw.

(Note.—Much of the matter embodied here was written by the author of this article and published some few years ago in the *Times-Democrat.*)

It is not the purpose of this paper to give the statistical development that has occurred during the two centuries which have almost passed since the foundation of New Orleans, but to touch lightly upon the various changes which have happened since the few squares were originally marked off until the present time, when the city extends from the Jefferson Parish line on both sides of the river to Plaquemines Parish on the right bank and to St. Bernard Parish on the left bank, while on the side bordering Lake Pontchartrain the territory stretches to the Rigolets, a tract embracing 196¼ square miles and containing approximately some 75,000 to 80,000 buildings of all kinds; and more especially to bring prominently into view those changes in the inner life of the city, changes which were so gradually developed that perhaps only those immediately concerned took more than a momentary notice of them, and which, though some are even of comparatively recent date, are forgotten or are but dimly pictured in memory.

The little village, notwithstanding it had its full share of infantile troubles, grew; expanding on its lower limits through the incoming of a sturdy population into what is now known as the Third District, the old town being the nucleus of the Second District, while across the upper boundary, Canal Street, the American inflow settled, and that section is now called the First District. In time, commencing at Felicity Street, then called Felicity Road, the little community of Lafayette extended on up, gradually developing into what we now term the Fourth District, and which for quite a period was prettily designated the Garden District of New Orleans. From Toledano Street to Joseph Street was the town of Jefferson City; and, skipping over some interlying tracts of land, from Lower Line on further up, was the town of Carrollton. These two separate towns, with the other mentioned territory, now form part of New Orleans, being the Sixth and Seventh Districts. Upper Line was one of the boundaries of the Bouligny tract, and was in Jefferson City, while Carrollton on its lower side was bounded, as stated, by Lower Line, giving rise to what must now seem to the uninitiated a twisted state of affairs, for Upper Line is below Lower Line as the streets run. Across the river was the town of Algiers, which also in time was annexed to and became part of New Orleans as the Fifth District. The extension along the Lake Pontchartrain border was the result in part at least of political exigency, during the time of negro prominence as a voting power. Thus the little plot of ground laid out by Bienville in 1718 has grown into the present City of New Orleans.

Probably not one-half of these who live to-day in the beautiful residences that border St. Charles Avenue remember when that thoroughfare upward from Lee Circle, then called Tivoli, was known as Nayades Street; or that the central ground was the roadbed for steam trains between Carrollton and this city, and yet such was the case not so many years ago. We forget things fast.

On that little piece of ground forming the upper river corner of Baronne and Perdido Streets, and where, by the way, was subsequently erected a theatre for the production of German plays in the vernacular, and which building itself now is only a thing of memory, having been supplanted by the De Soto Hotel, was the initial depot. From here up Baronne Street, around Triton

Walk, now known as Howard Avenue, and cutting its way through where at present stand Ford's animal hospital, the long cars of the train were drawn by horses. At this point the change was made from animal to steam power, the depot covering the space from Carondelet (then Apollo) Street through to St. Charles, which, as already stated, was Nayades. On a great portion of this ground to-day is our handsome Public Library.

It was a regularly appointed steam train that carried the people—several long passenger coaches and the steam locomotive. Regular stops were made along the route, the first at a station located midway between Polymnia and Felicity Streets, until the terminus was reached at Carrollton. From here the railway continued on out to the lake shore, where one among the finest of the city's restaurants was located, and where other accommodations for rest or pleasure were to be found.

At Carrollton, between the depot and the roadway running parallel with the river, was the Carrollton Garden, with its long two-storied frame hotel, its pretty walks, its lovely plants and flowers, its fountain with the ever-falling and ascending ball, and its swings for the children. On a Sunday afternoon, particularly, the place was alive with pleasure seekers, both old and young. How many a frosted-haired merchant of to-day could tell of his innocent rambles there; how many a grandmother perhaps here first heard whispered the words of love, while the roses swayed and nodded to the caressing breezes from the great river just in sight. It was the one place, it might be said, where the city's population met.

But the garden has passed out of sight; the lake end is dismantled; and only its pleasant memories remain to the older set. All the open spaces between Carrollton and Louisiana Avenue, which were once the tempting crawfish grounds for the schoolboys' Saturday frolics, are now built up with handsome residences.

Oh! what delightful recollections cluster around those Saturday frolics, when a half-dozen youngsters would start out with their bucket and string and bait, and loiter half the day under the big oaks that sheltered Delachaise and Burtheville. And when the fragrant acacia was in bloom, how pockets bulged out with the sweet-scented yellow balls, that mothers took gladly in pay for all the trouble that sunburned and muddied children

gave. The last bush, probably, may still be found in the vacant half-square at Prytania and Leontine Streets, adjoining the Flaspoller residence.

The old line of double-decker horse cars ran out Jackson Avenue over the same course as the trolleys of to-day, stopping on Baronne at Canal Street. These cars were divided into compartments, with seats arranged crosswise and facing each other, with a long step on each side; the entire length of the car, enabling the conductor to pass back and forth to collect his fares. At the end of the car was a narrow stairway leading to the top, and there, running lengthwise along the center, was a double row of seats with one common back. While the compartments below were provided for the accommodation respectively of ladies, and of white and of colored patrons, upstairs was for whites, and, generally from the very nature of things, used only by men. And a jolly ride it was in the cool of a summer evening.

The Westfeldt residence, on Prytania Street, was built by an old-time citizen, Mr. Toby; and he must have been a patron of this line of cars, for he caused to be erected, as a protection against inclement weather, a shed, or little station, at the corner of Jackson and Prytania, where the drug store now stands. The spot soon became familiarly known as Toby's corner, and the name clung to it for some little while.

What a fine old set some of the earlier city fathers must have been, as witness the naming of the streets. The nine muses still remain in Calliope, Clio, Erâto, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Euterpe, Polymnia and Urania, while the Dryades still keep them company; but the Nayades have vanished, and even graceful Apollo and jolly Bacchus no longer adorn their respective street corners, but have given way to Carondelet and Baronne from Triton Walk (Howard Avenue) up.

In these days of rapid transit, as exemplified by the electric car, we are apt to forget of what recent date the system is, and the earlier methods of transportation fade from our memories like a dream of the night. And yet not very many years back the laying of the rails for the mule cars, while furthered by some, was by others regarded as a disturbing element, for they argued that the streets would be disfigured, if not even rendered useless for other traffic. At that time, and it does not require the hunting up of any over-elderly resident to tell of it, the old lumbering

omnibus, drawn by two horses, the entrance at the rear, the driver perched on top at the front with a little opening by his seat through which the fare was paid, and a long leather strap passing from his foot to the door, by means of which it was closed after the entrance or departure of a passenger, and by pulling which the desire for a stop was conveyed, did duty in hauling the business man to and from his store, or some lady bent on her shopping quest.

Nor did these 'busses run over as smooth a bed as our present asphalted streets allow, for then the paving was all done with that abomination of cobblestone, which the many sailing vessels then frequenting the port would bring over as ballast for want of freight. To any one not an actual participant in the delights of such a jolting ride, imagination will have to lend its aid; and yet there were dyspeptics even then. Canal Street was, as now, the dividing line between up and down town, and to and from this common point the vehicles wended their way for the convenience of their patrons from the upper or lower districts. The routes were mainly over the same streets as are now used by the cars, though not in as great number and by no means extending such distances.

The Tchoupitoulas 'bus went as far as the old stock landing at the foot of Louisiana Avenue; the Magazine line went up to the old barn at Pleasant Street; the stables for the Prytania route being at Urania Streets, woods side, now adorned by a stately residence, while the Pontchartrain depot and points further back were the termini of the downtown lines

Nor was Canal Street then the great thoroughfare it now is for the feminine portion of the population. Chartres Street was the site for the leading modistes and retail dry goods establishments, and at that period was the Mecca of the fashionable set in their search for bonnets and ribbons and laces and all the finery that women so love to buy and men so like to see them wear. Mme. Olympe, whose reputation as modiste extended far beyond the limits of the city, had her establishment at the corner of Customhouse, now known as Iberville Street; but later followed the exodus up to Canal Street, the pioneers in which move were at the time regarded as undertaking a most dangerous experiment. There were Holmes, and Barriere, and Haggerty, and Giquel, and Jamison, Holmes being probably the first to

change quarters, the others following from time to time. And yet in comparatively few years the change has been so complete that we are prone to regard Canal as always having been fashion's great resort.

Where the Rathskeller is now was formerly a theatrical point, having been occupied by the Audubon Theatre, which was before that time the Academy of Music; but the stage in earlier years was so arranged as to be easily converted into a sawdust ring for circus performances; and there many of our people, still boasting of youthful appearance, were wont to go into raptures over the trick horses and funny clowns. Through an alleyway, extending back into Camp Street, the horses were brought into the ring, and many a citizen of to-day has doubtless stood at the entrance in boyish admiration of the well-trained steeds.

Before the electric system was adopted, gas was the medium for lighting the city; and before that, still not so very long ago, the lamps were fed with oil, and not the coal-oil of to-day either. How the youngsters would watch with glee for the coming of the lamplighter, with his little ladder to mount to the lamp, his rags to clean the protecting glass, and his matches to complete the work. Viewed from our present surroundings the methods of those days seem primitive, but they were good old days for all that.

The site now occupied by Soule's College was not so very long back a police station, or calaboose, as was the familiar term then, and in it have been confined over night all manner of disorderly persons, including many notable criminals. The Recorder's Court for that district held its sessions there and disposed of the various offenders that were brought before the bar.

Lafayette Square, which in earlier years was devoid of any statuary, was surrounded, as indeed were all similar parks in the city, by a tall iron railing. Here the military were accustomed to assemble on any great holiday requiring the parade of the militia, and the gathering was always a brilliant one. The old Washington Artillery, whose quarters were then in Girod Street, midway between St. Charles and Carondelet, would have its cannon in the square to boom forth the necessary salutes. Residents in the neighborhood had to take great care to have their windows open, or else suffer the consequences in broken panes of glass. There were some very fine military companies in

those days, and the occasions of their out-turn drew admiring throngs of both sexes.

On this square, near where the McDonogh bust now stands, was sunk an artesian well; but the flow was not what had been anticipated, and the original purpose of it was necessarily abandoned. But for quite a while it was allowed to remain open, its slowly flowing waters gradually becoming considered by the populace as possessing some great medicinal power. The result was that many gathered there at all hours to drink, or bringing the necessary utensils, from glass pitcher to any old empty can, would carry off a supply of water to their homes. The craze lasted for quite a while and then quietly died out.

Canal Street, as may be readily inferred from its name, was the location of an open drain along the neutral ground. This was gradually filled up, but for a long while from Claiborne back the unsightly canal was covered by planks, and this protection afforded the roadbed for the car tracks. The neighborhood along this portion remained but sparsely settled until of recent years, and where now are many handsome residences, was at that period very little better than a quagmire. The original intention, or perhaps hope would be the better word, of our then city fathers, was to have statues at various intersections of Canal Street, and the former location of Clay Statue at Royal Street, since removed to Lafayette Square, shows the preparation for such a scheme. What a beautiful thoroughfare would have been the result, unequaled perhaps anywhere in the Union; but misfortunes overtook the city, as they did the individual resident, as a result of the great Civil War, and such schemes of beautification proved only idle dreams. Later on the practical age developed, and in lieu of ornamentation we have to-day the centralization of a grand street car system that excites the wonder of the stranger with us.

Christ Church, now one of the beauty spots of the upper district, stood formerly at the corner of Canal and Dauphine, where the Maison Blanche is now located. Men and women of to-day were there baptized, confirmed and married; and yet there are doubtless many who know it only as a dry goods mart. About 1840 Christ Church was at the corner of Canal and Bourbon, and next thereto was the residence of Judah Touro, while other homes were strung along the block. The workshops of

Nicholas Sinnott, the first builder of note in New Orleans, were in earlier years at the Fellman corner, the present building on which was originally erected for the Pickwick Club.

Where stand now the Tulane and Crescent Theatres, with the stores in front, were formerly the buildings of the old University of Louisiana, three in number, the academic, at the corner of Baronne, the Law School at Dryades, later called University Place, and the Medical School in the center; but with the founding of Tulane University these in time disappeared. On the rear side of the theatres, facing University Place, formerly stood Tulane Hall, known originally as the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association building. Its name signifies the purpose of the organization. Converted just after the war into a State House, it was the scene of one of the bloodiest riots that ever burst forth in this city. Later on it was the arsenal of the Louisiana Field Artillery, but has now disappeared in the erection of the Grunewald Hotel annex.

Our magnificent postoffice indicates the growth of the city, for just below where the Sazerac saloon now stands, running through from Royal to Exchange Alley, was at one time the location of the postoffice, with the United States Court on the floor above, later to be moved into capacious quarters in the Custom House, and then for want of room, transferred to its own grand building fronting Lafayette Square.

The steamboat trade, such as one knew a generation or more ago, has passed out of view; and while our wharves now are lined with many steamships, the older ones of us must miss the vast number of sailing vessels, from brigatines to full-rigged ships, that formerly discharged and took on cargo at the riverside three, four and five abreast. They were there from the lower limits to the upper, except at that portion always reserved for the immense river traffic proper; and they gave an appearance, if indeed it was not an actual reality, of vast trade. Nor must one overlook the great flatboat business, which was a feature in itself. Quantities of produce from the great upper States were thus floated down stream, the owners disposing of their boats here, which were broken up and the timber used in various ways. Some of the best constructed frame buildings of the city owe their origin to this custom, and their excellent state of preservation attests the wisdom of the period.

How many of the older residents remember with pleasure the frequent visits to the French Market of their earlier days, and yet with a feeling akin to sadness. Then the Indians, with their baskets, and blow-guns, and sassafras, were a feature that gave an undeniable charm to the surroundings; but these have practically all disappeared, and the blow-gun of the youth of that time is a thing unknown to the child of to-day. Once now and then perhaps some representative of the race may put in an appearance, with a few sweet plantain leaves and a little filé, but the Indians of other days have gone, with none to take their place. The market is still there, but the life that made it what it was has become a thing of the past. A jaunt then in the old market place, with its neighboring stores all alive with trade, the banquettes filled with rabais dealers and squatting Indians, the accustomed cup of chocolate or coffee at the stand, was a delight; but now it savors more of duty, and as a duty with that much less of pleasure in it. Of course, one still occasionally makes the journey thither, but even the flowers in Jackson Square seem less redolent of perfume, and the old Cathedral to have become, in a way modernized, so alive is one to the little things that after all, make up life.

The Boys' High School in earlier years was at the corner of Camp and Melpomene. Coliseum Place near by afforded a convenient and much used space for the fun of recess time, and many of the older men of to-day can doubtless recall their tricks and pranks at that time and place.

Camp street, a half-century or so ago, was used to a great extent for the offices of some of the large mercantile firms of that time. The handling of tobacco from Kentucky and Tennessee and other points was a lucrative and flourishing business then; and along Camp Street, say from Poydras down, could be found the counting rooms of these old-time representatives of a good part of the city's wealth. Were the old signboards suddenly replaced, the change would indeed be great, though the individual names in many instances would still be familiar ones. People then dined not at such fashionable hours as now, so that after the 3 o'clock meal these old merchants, during the warmer seasons of the year, might be seen in friendly chat seated in their doorways, or on the pavement near by, in the old-time roomy black painted armchairs so much a part of the office furniture of those

days. Carondelet Street, however, soon became a rival of Camp, and a successful one, too, but it does not require a very aged man to remember the time when a cotton press yard occupied the square bounded by Baronne, Perdido and Union Streets. Baronne Street much later was fitted up with office buildings. Along this street were the old-time slave marts; but the march of improvement obliterated practically all of these buildings, while happily the huge well-painted signs on any that may be left have faded out, and there remains nothing in the surroundings to force unpleasant memories.

At the corner of Camp and Common, where is to-day the handsome hardware establishment of A. Baldwin & Co., Ltd., was in former times the City Hotel, with its big verandahs the width of the pavement, extending the entire front and side facing these two streets. Always well patronized, its popularity was wonderfully increased, more particularly among the residents of Texas and of the interior of Louisiana, through the kindness shown by proprietors to the returning Confederate soldiers at the close of the war.

Milneburg, now sadly deteriorated, offered in the earlier days attractions for the pent-up residents of the city's most crowded portions; and its fame at that time was carried to the four quarters of the world through the writings of at least one eminent visitor who had partaken of the hospitality of one or the other of its restaurants. Those were gala days in the life of that little settlement; and when thereto are added all the stir and bustle of the large traffic between that point and Mobile, as well as with the interlying coast resorts, one can readily picture a scene of activity and of social delights.

There was then no connecting line of railroad between New Orleans and Alabama's city, though the matter of building one had been strenuously urged even in that day, and would have been doubtless carried out but for the refusal of Mobile to grant the necessary entrance, for fear that that town might lose some of its importance and become but a way-station to the larger Crescent City. The old Creole, and Florida, and Oregon, and California were some of the low-pressure steamers that had a practical monopoly of the water trade, and the old-time habitues of the coast watering places could only reach their summer residences then by means of these boats. How crowded they were, particu-

larly of a Saturday afternoon, when then, as now, the weekly outpouring of heads of families, or of those in quest of an over-Sunday outing took place. The trips had the disadvantage in time, as compared with rail travel now, but they had in a measure compensating pleasures in the delights of a not overlong water-ride.

Naturally with the change at Milneburg came the resulting lack of activity at this end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, with its diminutive depot at the head of Elysian Fields Street. Indeed, with the rapid alterations that have come to the city, no portion seems to have changed more than, if as much, that known as the Second District. Here began the life of the city, and as a consequence here centered, for quite a while, all its vital powers. Many of the old-time merchants had here their residences, with their counting rooms on the ground floor, but these evidences of the grandeur of that time have slowly but effectually passed away, till now the big buildings give no sign of the purpose of their construction. The old St. Louis Hotel has passed away, while the Bank of Louisiana, the old Union Bank, and the original Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse Street are but memories. Jackson Square, with its venerable Cathedral and the Cabildo overlooking and flanked by the Pontalba buildings, was once the center of fashionable life.

In very much earlier days the barracks of the troops, under both French and Spanish regime, were located, facing the river, between Barracks and Ursuline Streets. In a lecture delivered some little while back before this Society, evidence was adduced, establishing beyond question that the opinion was correct, which located in these grounds the execution of the order of Don Alexandro O'Reilley, which condemned to death by shooting Lafreniere, Noyan, Caresse, Marquis and Milhet. What garlands of romance one could weave from the life of those earlier times, but this paper is but a rambling sketch of the changes that have come but of late years, and there is enough in that to interest and to wonder at.

On Canal Street, near Claiborne, on the upper side, was the residence of old Dr. Warren Stone, alongside of which, at the corner, stood the private hospital which he erected and to which he gave so much of his time and care. About opposite, on the lower side of Canal, was a large cotton press yard; this, too, has

passed, but only so recently that one may be pardoned in thinking one can still hear the echoes of the mighty steam power used in the compressing of the bales.

Fashion, after all, governs in streets and localities, as it does in women's attire, though the changes are much slower and more lasting. Without mention of the lower districts, where, by the way, are some beautiful buildings with more or less historical associations, the trend is all up town. Not so very long since Julia Street row, extending from Camp to St. Charles, was peopled by aristocratic families; likewise the buildings on Carondelet, between Lafayette and Girod, while all the neighboring thoroughfares were eagerly sought for residence sites. In the little cottage still standing on the river side of Camp Street, above Julia, was the then well-patronized Macauley School for young ladies, where many of the older society women of the present were instructed in their girlhood days.

As the city expanded, Annunciation to Prytania inclusive, extending up in varying degrees to about Louisiana Avenue, became a favorite locality; some of these streets have lost the popularity of those days, but the commodious dwellings still standing all attest how much of the city's life was centered there. First one and then another, lost its hold upon public favor, and now upper St. Charles marks the line about which fashion gathers.

For a long while Canal Street remained neglected, and only of recent years has that portion from about Claiborne out been built up. In the days of the old Metairie race course, now the Metaire Cemetery, Common Street afforded the means of communication, and during the time given up to such sport, it was lined with carriages and buggies, all speeding thither that their occupants might witness the contests, than which no greater have ever been held in this country. Nor was Common Street deserted by travel at other times, for the shell road, which still exists along the New Basin, was the favorite drive of those days. West End was not then what it is now, but it had its public resorts that are pleasant memories to many of our people. The New Basin road was the great speedway, and "2:40 on the shell road" was the one expression of all the youngsters of the day for rapid motion. Then the ownership of a horse, or the means necessary to hire one, was a prerequisite to reaching this part of Lake Pontchartrain; but during the Federal occupation of the city a railway

was constructed on the lower side of the Basin by the military, which road, with the continued improvements of later days, now affords a much sought-for outing for the masses.

There is much more than could be told, but what has been given shows the wonderful changes which have taken place.

There is a charm in the touch of old age that even the freshness of youth cannot outrival; there is a charm in old association that recalls the glories of the past; there is a charm in listening to the whisperings of years gone by—may the future bring to New Orleans no changes that will make it less the City Beautiful!

MINUTES OF MARCH 19.

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society took place on Wednesday evening the 28th, at the Cabildo. All the officers were present, and there was a full attendance of members and friends.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following were elected members of the Society:

S. Locke Breaux, 1907 Prytania Street.
M. Augustin, 322 Baronne Street.
John Marshall, State House, Baton Rouge.
Alfred Slidel, 136 Carondelet Street.
R. D. Reeves, 3106 Nashville, Avenue.
Mrs. George Koppel, 324 Bermuda Street, Fifth District.
Frank Henning, 718 Pelican Avenue, Fifth District.
Gustave Pitot, New Orleans.

Mr. Hart presented two very interesting and unique documents to the Society; the commission to the postmastership of Campti, Parish of Natchitoches, issued in 1845 to Jacob A. Wolfson by the United States, and the commission to the same officer by the Confederate States Government, in 1862. Mr. Hart was thanked by the Society. He then read an extract from an old paper dated 8th of January, 1855, giving in honor of the day, a spirited account of the always interesting Battle of New Orleans.

The paper of the evening was contributed by Miss Grace King on the "Notes Bibliographiques de Boismare, Published in Paris in 1855," a rare and most interesting manuscript

belonging to Mr. T. P. Thompson's collection of Americana and kindly lent by him to the Society for publication.

Boismare was, in 1825, a bookseller in New Orleans, located at 137 Chartres Street, and later 135 Royal, where he had also a circulating library.

At the close of Miss King's paper there were some pleasant reminiscences indulged in by the members interested in Bibliographical studies.

Judge Renshaw, with a few appropriate introductory remarks, submitted the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was adopted and the matter referred to the Executive Committee:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Society is hereby requested to take under consideration the subject of the founding of New Orleans, and to report in writing as early as practicable."

The question of purchasing photographs of the dispatches of the Spanish Governors of Louisiana, 1766-1791, now compiled by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was also referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Hart's motion on the change in day of the monthly meetings, which had been laid over for several meetings, was acted on, with the result that it was decided that the day be changed from the third Wednesday to the third Tuesday of the month.

There being no further business the Society adjourned.

MEETING OF APRIL, 1917.

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society was held at the Cabildo on Tuesday evening April 18th.

There was a very small attendance, owing to a strike on the car lines. Most of the officers were present.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. S. A. Trufant being introduced by the President, read what proved to be one of the most interesting papers ever presented before the Society, "A Review of Banking in New Orleans, 1830-1840." Although dealing with technical details of financiering, it gave a most pleasant summary of the political history of a period when banks played no inconsiderable part in the election of presidential candidates, notably in that of General Jackson over Henry Clay.

The paper suggested some pertinent questions asked by Mr. W. O. Hart, which Mr. Trufant answered.

Mr. Hart then recalled, àpropos of Jackson that John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, had proposed his then formidable rival for an appointment in Mexico, which, as is well known, Jackson declined.

Mr. John Dymond, in his usual interesting manner, related incidents and episodes of his early life in New Orleans, to which he came in 1866.

Mr. Trufant was given a vote of thanks.

Mr. Hart exhibited an interesting relic of the early days of banking in Louisiana, the reproduction of a note or bond given in 1837 for a sum of money borrowed from the old Bank of Louisiana (printed in the Hibernia Rabbit for December, 1916), which lead to further reminiscences of the Hibernia Bank by Mr. Dymond and others.

Mrs. Bruns, President of the Louisiana Branch of Colonial Dames, asked the Louisiana Historical Society's assistance in getting Congress to pass favorably a resolution to make a National Park on the site of Chalmette.

Mr. James Wilkinson also spoke in favor of the measure, and praised the noble avenue of oaks growing at Chalmette, as themselves worthy of national recognition and preservation. Other members also spoke in support of Mrs. Bruns' petition; and a motion endorsing it was passed unanimously.

The Society then adjourned.

REVIEW OF BANKING IN NEW ORLEANS, 1830-1840.

By S. A. Trufant.

Vincent Nolte, in his very interesting memoirs, entitled "Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres," tells us that in 1821 New Orleans did not possess one single paved street. In 1822 the City Council, recognizing the necessity for some improvements, decided to pave Rue Royale, at a cost of $300,000, and the Council arranged through Mr. Nolte for a loan to be repaid in ten years from the banking house of Barings, London. Mr. Nolte says this was the forerunner of many similar loans. The commerce of New Orleans, which was destined to so mighty a future, was

obliged to contend with greatest difficulties because of the miserable condition of the streets, the highways and the dykes of the river, which gave them a thousand hindrances in the way of trade's advancement.

The subject assigned me for this very informal address is "A Review of Banking in New Orleans, 1830-1840," but to better appreciate the wonderful expansion of the monetary system of the period, I have called your attention to the rather crude conditions as they are authoritatively reported to have existed at the beginning of the previous decade.

Judge Porter, in his article of New Orleans written in this period, says

"By whatever route the traveler approaches New Orleans, whether by the river, the sea or the lake, the feature which first attracts his attention is the levee, where one may meet with the products and the people of every country in any way connected with commerce."

The levee was one continuous landing place or quay four miles in extent, and of an average breadth of 100 feet. A very large part of the Western products were brought to New Orleans in flatboats. The flatboats were long, narrow rafts covered with a raised work of scantling, giving the appearance of narrow cabins built for the purpose of habitation, but designed to protect their cargo from the weather. These boats were valued frequently at $10,000 and $15,000. These flatboats floated with the stream three or four miles per hour, guided by a large oar at the stern and aided with an occasional dip of two huge pieces of timber which were like fins on either side.

The products of the Ohio, Missouri and upper Mississippi were floated to New Orleans for export. The flatboat men of the Mississippi were a distinctive class of dwellers upon the waters—strong, hardy, rough and uncouth pioneer traders, and it was many years before their number was diminished by the advent of the steamboat.

Judge Porter says:

"That part of the quay or levee which is particularly characteristic of New Orleans is THE STEAMBOAT LANDING. Here all is action. The very water is covered with life: huge piles of cotton, bale upon bale, and pork without end, as if the Ohio had emptied its lap at the door of New Orleans. Flour by the thousands of barrels rolled upon the quay. Here is a boat freighted

with lead from Galena, Ill., and then with furs and pelts from the upper Mississippi, three thousand miles to the northwest.

"When I contemplate the vast region of country which is just now opening to cultivation and of which New Orleans is the natural mart, I find it impossible to set limits to the city's future increase."

Judge Porter, referring to plantation life:

"The traveler from the North as he touches the region of orange and cane of smiling plantations, bounded in the background by dense forests stretching onward to a seemingly illimitable extent toward the south, looks down upon the planter's mansion, the cluster of white cottages hard by, the slaves at their daily task and the mounted overseer."

All of which confirms the prosperity and the civilization which was claimed for Louisiana in 1830, and which we find confirmed in the prospectus issued by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana in 1833, which says:

"Louisiana, one of the most interesting of the United States, is increasing in population, in proportion nowhere equalled—and New Orleans, the only seaport of the State, will soon be able to vie with the great commercial cities of the known world."

Andrew Jackson had received the largest electoral vote in 1824. But the contest was carried into the House of Representatives. The Electoral College stood:

Jackson 99,
Adams 84,
Crawford 41,
Clay 37.

The House of Representatives, February 9, 1825, chose John Quincy Adams.

Adams received the vote of 13 States.
Jackson received the vote of 7 States.
Crawford received the vote of 4 States.

Jackson always harbored the thought that he had been cheated out of the Presidency through the influence of the Bank of the United States. He was, however, elected in 1828. His first message to Congress sounded his opposition to the Bank of the United States as follows:

"The charter of the Bank of the United States expires on March 3, 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privilege. I feel that I cannot in justice to the parties interested too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the people.

"Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

"Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties and at the same time secure all the advantages to the government and country that was expected to result from the present bank."

The records show that:

In 1829, $12,405,005.80 was paid on account public debt.

January 1, 1830, balance account public debt was only $48,-565,406.50, including $7,000,000.00 subscribed to the stock of the Bank of the United States. Jackson persisted in the idea that the bank was leading the money power against him and that he was the was the champion of the masses, and he insisted upon paying off the public debt.

In 1831, Mr. Albert Gallatin, the then Secretary of the Treasury, in his treatise on the currency and banking system of the United States, pronounced the Second Bank of the United States one of the best institutions in the world.

Jackson was re-elected over Henry Clay in 1832, which he construed as an endorsement of his policies:

To pay off the public debt,

Oppose any expenditure for internal improvements,

Refuse to renew charter to the Bank of the United States,

Distribute any surplus revenues back to the States.

Congress, however, passed a bill granting an extension of charter under certain limitations—1832. Jackson immediately vetoed the bill, and in 1833, he began removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States and appointing State fiscal agents.

The veto message of 1832 is full of venom, and his action in removing the public funds occasioned a vote of censure in the Senate, which, however, was finally expunged.

In 1833, the Commercial Bank, $3,000,000 capital, which bank had been chartered several years before to construct a system of waterworks and did construct at a cost of $708,000 a system of underground pipes made of cypress logs bored out and

joined, was designated by the Secretary of the Treasury a depository of public money, following the policy of Jackson, to experiment in withdrawing the public monies gradually from the Bank of the United States and deposit with State banks.

The letter of Secretary Taney and the contract between the bank and the treasury show that the United States Government was anxious to afford additional facilities for the extensive commerce of New Orleans, but was just as exact and definite in its requirements for the protection of its funds as to-day. The letter shows conclusively the confidence with which New Orleans financial institutions were regarded in 1833.

Louisiana had from the very beginning encouraged banking capital to develop her wonderful resources by taking an interest, subscribing State funds to the capital and participating in the profits.

In 1804, the State granted a charter to the Louisiana Bank, capital $2,000,000. In 1805, the United States Bank established a branch in New Orleans. In 1811, the Bank of Orleans was chartered, capital $5,000,000.

The Second Bank of the United States, chartered in 1816, after about three years of struggle, pending the test of its constitutionality before the Supreme Court—McCulloch vs. Maryland—gradually became a potential factor in the regulation of the heretofore free and easy State bank currency issues, after favorable decision in 1819 for the bank. By systematically requiring the State banks to redeem in specie such of their notes as came into possession of the Bank of the United States, the State banks were kept fairly well in check.

In 1818 the Louisiana State Bank's capital was $2,000,000.

In 1824 the Bank of Louisiana's capital was $4,000,000.

Many other joint banks and property banks obtained their charters from the State upon assuming a specific obligation to create some public utility, or to promote some great enterprise for the greater comfort of the people, or facility for trade and commerce.

In the year 1831, the State granted a charter to the Canal and Banking Company, capital $4,000,000. This bank, at a cost of over $1,000,000, was required under its charter to construct a navigable canal from Rampart Street to the lake or West End.

In the same year the Union Bank was chartered, capital $7,000,000, with special privileges as a property bank, and the State of Louisiana guaranteed its bond issue of $7,000,000, which was secured by mortgage on property valued at $15,000,000, and the entire capital was obtained in Europe.

In 1833, the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana was chartered also as a property bank, and the $12,000,000 capital was oversubscribed. In fact, the subscription to the capital was found to be $25,857,600.

Mr. Webster, addressing the Senate of the United States, March 18, 1834, advocating his bill proposing to grant the Bank of the United States an extension of its charter for six years without any exclusive privilege, referred to the "experiment," as it was known, and criticised the action of the Secretary of the Treasury removing the public monies from the Bank of the United States. Extracts from Webster's speech say:

1. It is often inquired, how this enormous amount of evil could spring from a cause so apparently inadequate to produce it? Can it be possible, it is asked, that the Secretary has brought about all this distress, simply by removing a few millions of dollars from one bank into another bank? Sir, nothing is more true, and nothing more easily accounted for

Every commercial country has one great representative, constantly passing and acting between all its citizens. This universal representative is money, or credit, in some form, as its substitute. Without this agency nothing can be bought, and nothing can be sold; capital has no income, and labor no reward. It is no more posssible to maintain the ordinary business and intercourse between man and man without money and credit, than to maintain an intercourse between nations without ministers or public agents, or to maintain punctual correspondence by letter, without the mail. And all the distress which the country now suffers arises solely from acts which have deranged the currency of the country and the credit of the commercial community. The country is as rich, in its general appearance, as it was before the experiment was begun; that is to say, men have the same houses, lands, ships and merchandise. But the value of these has fallen; or, to speak more correctly, they have lost the power of being exchanged; and they have lost this power because of the embarrassment which has befallen the general medium of exchange.

Six months ago a state of things existed, highly prosperous and advantageous to the country, but liable to be injuriously affected by precisely such a cause as has now been put into operation upon it. Business was active, and carried to a great extent.

Commercial credit was expanded, and the circulation of money was large. This circulation, being of paper, of course rested on credit; and this credit was founded on banking capital and bank deposits. The public revenues, from the time of their collection to the time of their disbursement, were in the bank and its branches; and, like other deposits, contributed to the means of discount. Between the bank of the Bank of the United States and the State banks there was a watchfulness, perhaps of rivalry; but there was no enmity, no hostility. All moved in their own proper spheres, harmoniously and in order.

2. The Secretary disturbed this state of peace. He broke up all the harmony of the system. But suddenly withdrawing all the public moneys from the Bank of the United States, he forced that bank to an immediate correspondent curtailment of its loans and discounts. It was obliged to strengthen itself; and the State banks, taking the alarm, were obliged to strengthen themselves also by similar measures. So that the amount of credit actually existing, and on which men were doing business, was suddenly greatly diminished. Bank accommodations were withdrawn; men could no longer fill their engagements by customary means; property fell in value; thousands failed; many thousands more maintained their individual credit by enormous sacrifices; and all being alarmed for the future as well as distressed for the present, forbore from new transactions and new engagements. Finding enough to do to stand still, they do not attempt to go forward. This deprives the industrious and laboring classes of their occupations, and brings want and misery to their doors. This, sir, is a short recital of cause and effect. This is the history of the first six months of the "experiment."

3. I hold the immediate convertibility of bank notes into specie to be an indispensable security to retaining their value; but, consistently with this security, and, indeed, founded upon it, credit becomes the great agent of exchange. It is allowed that it increases consumption by anticipating products; and that it supplies present wants out of future means. And as it circulates commodities without the actual use of gold and silver, it not only saves much by doing away with the constant transportation of the precious metals from place to place, but accomplishes exchanges with a degree of dispatch and punctuality not otherwise to be obtained.

4. The whole history of commerce shows that it flourishes or fades, just in proportion as property, credit and the fruits of labor are protected by free and just political systems. Credit cannot exist under arbitrary and rapacious governments, and commerce cannot exist without credit.

5. Banks are a part of the great system of commercial credit, and have done much, under the influence of good government, to

aid and elevate that credit. What is their history? Where do we first find them? Do they make their first appearance in despotic governments, and show themselves as inventions of power to oppress the people? The first bank was that of Venice; the second that of Genoa. From the example of these republics, they were next established in Holland and the free city of Hamburg. England followed these examples, but not until she had been delivered from the tyranny of the Stuarts, by the revolution of 1688. It was William the Deliverer, and not William the Conqueror, that established the Bank of England.

6. Mr. President, I confess I find it difficult to respect the intelligence, and at the same time the motives of those who alarm the people with the cry of danger to their liberties from the bank. Do they see the same danger from other banks? I think not. With them, bank capital and bank credit is dangerous or harmless, according to circumstances. It is a lion, whose conduct and character appear to depend on his keeper. Under the control of this government, it is fearful and dangerous; but under State authority, it "roars as gently as a sucking dove; it roars as it were any nightingale."

* * * * * * * *

I think these extracts show the feeling of the opposition to the methods of President Jackson and his well-recognized determination to eliminate the Bank of the United States, even before its charter expired, by removing the public monies into State banks appointed fiscal agents.

In 1837 this bank had a paid up capital of $5,300,000, all of which had been obtained in Europe by the sale of bonds secured by mortgage on property and guaranteed by the State of Louisiana.

So the State was very intimately associated with its banks.

Notwithstanding the depressed conditions of the monetary system as described by Mr. Webster, New Orleans seems to have been exceptionally prosperous, owing to the fact that New Orleans was then, even more than to-day, the entrepot of the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, and under the liberal patronage of the State, the banks in New Orleans had a paid-up capital of nearly $40,000,000, and New Orleans was recognized the world over as a most prosperous community, thriving on the commerce of the Mississippi Valley.

(Extracts from Mr. Webster's speech on the Bank of the United States.)

or- out tate	B. Due to eign foreig Dr.	Circulation	Local bank notes on hand	Specie in the vaults	Capital gained and profit yet undivided.
....	.....	$28,715	$6,080	$5,828	$34,655
898	.....	90,325	287,685	51,132	410,433
....	.....	616,635	10,585	113,041	156,223
492	446,70	29,580	410,545	372,207	439,470
817	.....	847,810	1,031,225	136,080	207,593
000	99,98	835,610	73,895	159,115	461,692
210	11,47	56,385	211,100	95,240	474,856
902	.....	440,735	11,600	19,132	41,729
....	81,40	748,665	107,725	202,544	129,425
524	80	501,680	54,580	234,257	127,375
443	.....	393,000	438,335	202,921	959,111
935	70	142,015	131,680	188,542	237,323
....	.....	773,925	11,390	123,665	255,547
656	.....	7,540	1,182,235	389,510	41,388
152	.....	440,215	99,470	154,617	220,773
....	135,84	1,564,580	80,475	232,146	1,911,406
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6,203,564
129	.....	.....	$3,160.505	$2,729,983	.....
....	$776,91	7,558,465	.....	.....	.....

nd joined.

...$708,000.39	.....$39,943,832
... 157,040.78	25,080
... 10,300.00	45,710
	73,042
$875,341.27	$39,943,832
	 43,341,904
.$ 448,494.98	
. 60,352.18	 3,160,505
. 828,986.69	
	 4,397,960
$1,377,833.79	 7,426,468
	$11,824,428
.$ 919,215.36	.....$ 2,729,983
. 8,912.66	
. 8,548.07	
. 90,903.25	
. 5,500.00	
$1,033,079.34	LL, committee.

STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF THE BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS ON DECEMBER 23, 1837

NAMES OF THE BANKS	CAPITAL: Nominal	CAPITAL: Paid Up	CAPITAL: Held in or procured from Europe	CAPITAL: Held in other States	CAPITAL: Held here	Real estate and other investments	On pledge of bank stock	On stock by property banks as required by their charter	On real estate and bills originating in this state in concluding the capital of branches	Of bills or in cluding out of the State	BALANCES Due to or from foreign bankers and foreign bills held. Dr.	BALANCES Cr.	Domestic bills and bank notes of other States held by the banks. Bills	Bank Notes	Balances due to or from banks in other States, including checks and post notes. Dr.	Cr.	Liabilities other than those expressed. Bills payable, bonds and dividends unclaimed	Assets, municipality notes, etc.	Balance due to or from local banks. Dr.	Cr.	DEPOSITS By individuals or corporations	DEPOSITS By the government	Circulation	Local bank notes on hand	Specie in the vaults	Capital gained and profit yet undivided.
Atchafalaya R. R. & Banking Company	$2,000,000	$ 767,855			$ 767,805	F$ 284,955	$ 115,129		$725,789					$ 148	$90,901	$19,915	$140,150	$5,405	$3,629	$519	$71,211		$28,715	$6,080	$6,583	$34,655
Canal & Banking Company	4,000,000	3,399,760	2,016,705	1,601,700	381,350	A 1,113,008	136,060		3,094,345	87,893		774		3,705	26,574		16,306	620	14,009		295,964		90,325	887,585	51,182	410,433
Carrollton Bank	3,000,000	1,943,850	514,000	176,550	1,255,300	B 717,265	110,420		1,568,833			39,118	152,597		19,767	7,635	20,254	644	503	1,246	113,758		615,535	10,666	119,041	156,223
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	12,000,000	5,300,000	5,300,000			187,916		1,732,257	4,071,396	25,492	445,700	457,731	185,371	11,535		1,827	18,500			25,555	1,236,459		29,680	410,545	372,207	439,470
City Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	153,100	918,600	928,300	191,339	193,980		2,734,307	182,817		22,575	53,562	255	123,324	27,757	70,637	17,228		22,302	244,832		847,510	1,031,225	136,085	207,593
Commercial Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000	297,500	742,900	1,959,500	C 375,342	804,335		2,636,709	10,000	99,968	20,755	356,991	19,500	555,589	216,275	29,908	1,530	21,010		497,009	390,374	836,610	73,895	159,115	461,692
Consolidated Association	8,532,000	2,532,000	2,532,000			82,418		939,336	1,810,810	10,210	11,472	360,622	70,819		17,273	16,503	2,347	22,270	20	22,453	631,531		56,385	211,100	95,240	474,855
Exchange & Banking Company	3,000,000	793,050		233,560	559,510	D 516,775			769,254	53,302					128,520	15	95,779	12,128	4,832	24	53,316		440,735	11,600	19,132	41,729
Gas, Light & Banking Company	5,000,000	1,854,455	43,200	937,210	872,045	D 1,337,833	161,010		2,977,771		51,409	35,655	134,241	470	G 2,081,977		10,322	11,352	103,963	129	73,329		748,665	107,725	202,544	129,425
Improvement & Banking Company	2,000,000	1,397,732			1,397,732	E 1,033,079	183,995		1,183,453	57,524	800			3,200		730	357,884	27,761	395	268	448,391		501,555	54,650	234,257	137,376
Bank of Louisiana	4,000,000	1,997,480	1,665,600	66,300	2,375,880	90,062	196,360		4,559,273	10,143		115,642	197,193		129,710	117,521	173,719	444			654,137		352,000	438,335	202,921	959,111
Louisiana State Bank	3,000,000	1,929,520	1,002,180	325,040	602,300	62,531	199,855		2,746,127	275,935	708							1,625	2,492		1,099,525		142,015	131,650	188,542	837,323
Mechanics & Traders Bank	3,000,000	1,998,390	193,000	853,950	921,440	65,807	310,795		1,711,810			13,933	90,136		34,394	49,947	17,052	8,629	1,349	821	87,752		773,925	11,390	123,555	855,547
Merchants' Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000		965,000	35,000	20,451			4,456,851	556			1,012,327	1,267,431	H 7,159,873			1,250		235,010	303,678		7,540	1,182,235	389,610	41,385
Orleans Bank	500,000	454,700	107,500	105,900	214,000	60,900			874,337	268,152		12,811	140,829	310	64,670	17,540	4,009	2,395		2,840	123,574	75,065	440,216	99,470	154,617	220,773
Union Bank of Louisiana	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000			148,845		96,072	6,829,767		335,848	461,703	755,033	41,522	366,146	539,320	12,626		169,921	39,101	1,162,793	164,561	1,504,580	80,476	232,146	1,911,406
Total	$56,532,000	$38,943,832	$20,725,080	$6,945,710	$12,273,042																					$6,803,554
Assets	$72,712,452					$6,829,206	$2,414,552	$2,757,657	$43,341,904	$983,129		$1,547,333	$3,186,219	$1,346,156		$1,055,187		$108,070		I $340,550		$7,095,455	$330,093	$3,558,465	$3,160,595	$2,729,983	
Liabilities	27,864,742										$776,919				$10,810,317		$971,424		I $321,149							

A Canal & Banking Company:
Cost of New Basin Canal. Rampart street to West End. Simon Cameron, afterward senator from Pennsylvania, and secretary of war under President Lincoln, was the contractor.

Expended on the Canal	$1,050,110 92	
Less sinking fund to date	276,241.64	$ 533,819.25
Real estate owned by the bank		214,124.52
Slaves		7,158.50
Stocks of other institutions		37,500.00
Engineer Department		2,952.24
Cotton shipped to Europe		17,114.25
		$1,113,008.74

B Carrollton Railroad, Hotel & Banking Company:
Cost of constructing steam railroad, Lee Circle to Carrollton and out to Lake Pontchartrain.

Expended on the railroad	$497,270.50
Real estate owned by the bank	219,748.72
New Orleans & Nashville Railroad stock	250.00
	$717,269.62

C Commercial:
Original waterworks constructed of cypress logs bored out and joined.

Cost of waterworks	$705,000.39
Real estate owned by the bank	157,040.78
Carrollton Bank stock	10,300.00
	$872,341.17

D Gas Light & Banking Company:
Cost of original gas works.

Gas works	$ 448,494.98
Banking house and lot	60,352.18
Stocks in different institutions	828,956.69
	$1,377,833.79

E Improvement & Banking Company:
Largely the St. Louis Hotel.

Real estate and improvements	$ 919,215.36
Materials	8,912.66
Merchandise	8,548.07
Steamboats	90,303.25
Orleans Theater & Insurance Company stock	5,500.00
	$1,033,079.34

F The Atchafalaya R. R. & Banking Company:

Railroad account	$ 30,396.00
Banking house	151,513.00
Stocks in different institutions	112,540.00
	$294,955.00

J Exchange & Banking Company:

Erected St. Charles Hotel (cost)	$815,775.00

G Gas Light & Banking Company:
$2,082,977: of this sum $2,000,000 are due to the United States Bank for the purpose of its portfolio.

H Merchants' Bank:
$7,159,873; of this sum $6,983,265 are due to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania as equivalent of notes of the United States Bank, held by the Merchants' Bank for $1,151,330 and bills receivable or protested exchange on collection for the said United States Bank.

I The discrepancies in the columns arise chiefly from collections made by the banks and which are not entered on the same day by the banks for whose accounts they were made.

CONDENSED ANALYSIS.

Capital paid up		$20,943,832
Held in Europe		$20,725,080
Held in other notes	6,945,710	
Held in Louisiana	12,273,042	
		$39,943,832
Note loans on real estate and bills in Louisiana		43,341,904
Bank notes held by the banks		3,160,595
Real circulation		4,397,960
Deposits		7,426,465
		$11,824,428
Specie		$ 2,729,983

Proportion of species 60 per cent.
Proportion of specie 25 per cent.
Proportion of capital paid up 6, 4, 5 per cent.

(Signed) EDMOND J. FORSTALL,
Chairman Subcommittee.

Travelers from Europe and from the North came to New Orleans as to a new El Dorado, spending six months in our delightful climate, to make as much money as possible out of our cotton, sugar, our exports and imports, which kept the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri river boats busy with the traffic and interchange of commodities.

The St. Louis Hotel was erected by the Improvement Bank, chartered in 1834, at a cost of $900,000, in the center of the old city, or French Quarter, in the square bounded by St. Louis, Toulouse, Chartres and Royal Streets.

In 1834, the Exchange Bank was chartered with a capital of $2,000,000 and the charter obligated the corporation to erect the St. Charles Hotel, which was the first of the great buildings erected in the American quarter above Canal Street.

The St. Charles was designed by Gallier & Dakin, architects who also designed the City Hall and the French Opera House. It was begun in 1835, and completed in February, 1837, at a cost of $616,775, and formally opened on Washington's birthday with a grand ball.

Locating the St. Charles above Canal Street, marked a period of great rivalry between the old French quarter and the new American district. Around it immediately sprang up a new business center, which has continued to grow in importance.

This suggests an examination of the conditions of the banks.

Extracts from the Joint Committee of Finance of the Senate and House, January 18, 1837.

Statement SA shows that the nominal banking capital of the State of Louisiana amounts to $54,554,000.

Actual capital paid in and now in use for banking...		$36,769,455
Individual deposits		6,130,519
Circulation.....	$7,125,200	
Less notes held by local banks.....	1,982,935—	5,151,265
Cash liabilities		$11,281,774
Specie, gold and silver held.....		2,671,327

or 23.68% on their cash liabilities.

It may not be out of place here to compare the banking situation of the banks of the State of Pennsylvania and New York and the Bank of England with that of the banks of New Orleans.

BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(See Auditor's report for January, 1837.)

Capital.....	$57,916,681	Circulation..	$23,902,658
Loans	92,926,597	Deposits	14,144,418

Cash liabilities.....	$38,047,036
Specie and gold on hand.....	6,479,040

or 17.03% of their cash responsibilities.

BANKS OF NEW YORK.

(See Commissioner's report for January, 1837.)

Capital.....	$27,101,460	Circulation..	$24,198,000
Loans	79,813,188	Deposits	30,134,294

Cash liabilities.....	$54,332.294
Specie on hand.....	6,557,020

or 12.07% of their responsibilities.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(See official account for June, 1836.)

Deposits.....	£15,730,000	$78,650,000
Circulation.....	17,184,000	85,920,000
		$164,570,000
Bullion on hand.....	6,868,000	34,340,000

or 20.87% of responsibilities.

Our property banks, having obtained their capital from Europe on State bonds, are secured by $25,000,000 of mortgages on the most valuable property in this State, worth upwards of $40,000,000, and of a large accumulating sinking fund growing out of banking profits, which are only divided in the proportion of the redemption of said bonds, and their banking movement is sustained in the same manner as that of the Bank of England.

The position of New Orleans is unique. There is no place on the globe possessing so many elements and sounder materials for banking.

This takes us up to the causes which precipitated the panic of 1837.

The Second Bank of the United States, which had been chartered for only twenty years, had been prosperous, and in its exercise of power as a controlling factor over the State bank currency issues, had unfortunately become unpopular in the politics

of the country bankers, whose influence in electing Congressmen was a potential factor in the refusal of President Jackson to sanction a renewal of its charter. The withdrawal of the government deposits, coming at a time when the directors of the Bank of England, in 1836-37, becoming alarmed at the great diminution of precious metals, prescribed the paper of even the most eminent American bankers in London, with a view of contracting suddenly their business to force the exportation of gold and silver from the United States.

The inflation of note issues by the State banks soon precipitated the hoarding of specie and demonstrated the unsoundness of our financial system as soon as the restraining influence of the Central Bank was removed.

The message of his excellency, Governor E. D. White, of Louisiana, December 11, 1837, graphically describes the conditions which obtained in Louisiana, and in fact, throughout the United States. The message is particularly notable in that it places the responsibility for maintaining a stable currency upon the national government.

"The currency is a national issue under our federative system—the power to regulate the currency is one of the most essential attributes of the general government."

The message of Governor White, the father of Chief Justice White of to-day, sounded the keynote for the systematic examination, regulation and control of the banks of Louisiana. The Louisiana banking law of 1838, which was drafted under his inspiration, provided a board of currency to carry out the provisions of the act, limited the note issue by requiring State banks should have at all times in their vaults specie equal to one-third of their note issue, and that the maximum note issue should not exceed one-fifth of the paid-in capital.

The Louisiana banking law became a classic and the pattern of all other State banking laws, as well as the foundation stone for our national banking system at the close of the Civil War.

Extracts from Message of Governor White.

"An almost universal and simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks having taken place, their bills, no longer convertible into specie, and, in exemplification of the received axiom in political economy that a sound and a vitiated currency cannot exist together, the precious metals speedily disappeared

from circulation to become a mere object of merchandise, while their place was usurped by paper of various kinds, having no fixed standard of value. In many places the notes of individuals or of corporations, issued without the sanction or authority of law, have become almost the only medium through which the smaller daily local exchanges are affected, forming, indeed, a very inconvenient and unsatisfactory kind of currency, but in which, from necessity of the case, men are compelled to acquiesce for the time.

"If it be in the power of the Legislature to redress the wrongs under which the body public is suffering, you are called upon by every motive which the sense of duty or the love of country can supply, to adopt such measures as may bring about the happy consummation. Your jurisdiction over the subject matter is generally supposed to reside in the control inherent in the supreme power of a State over institutions deriving their existence directly from the exercise of its creative will.

"In originating any plan to suit the exigency of the case, the great end to which all other steps should conduce, must be the resumption of specie payment. Nothing certainly could be more desirable to all, than to be able to look forward to some given time as the auspicious epoch when this was achieved. It cannot, however, be denied that speculation on this matter is involved in great complexity and doubt."

Experience has shown that when the financial affairs of people become seriously deranged, it requires the utmost exertion of prudence and the best directed concert of action to bring them back to a state of soundness and stability. To expect such harmony of movement and correspondence of legislation among twenty-six independent State sovereignties, as may accomplish this most desirable end, would, it is feared, reasoning from the past, be utterly idle and Utopian. Nothing can effectually redeem the currency from its present derangement but the hearty co-operation of the individual monied capital of the people of the United States, and that of the national government operating through the medium of a national bank, and such is the extent and magnitude of the mischief that even the efficacy of co-operation has become a theme of conjecture and doubt. To compel our banks to resume, while the banks elsewhere pursued a different course, would have little other effect than to drive them promptly back, crushed and exhausted, with their vaults drained of every dollar, to a fresh suspension not voluntary, but compulsary, from which they could never reasonably hope to rise again.

On the very same day, December 11, 1839, I find the following:

INTERESTING COMMENT BY THE SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

* * * * * * * *

(Volume 3, Louisiana Reports, folio 585.)

"Directors of a bank have important duties to perform towards creditors and customers, the public and stockholders.

"Creditors and customers have a claim to the preservation of the capital in its original integrity, for it is the pledge on the faith of which they accept the notes of the institution, deposit their money and lodge paper for collection.

* * * * * * * *

"Banks are not incorporated for the sole purpose of enabling capitalists to employ their money advantageously. * * * Most bank charters contain a stipulation that certain capital shall be employed in some manner advantageously to the public * * * in the extension of commerce and the encouragement of agriculture, etc.

"As the claim of the public for these advantages is subordinate to that of the creditors and customers of the bank, so is that of the stockholder for profits subordinate to that of the public."

The following comparative statement of deposits to credit of the Treasurer of the United States shows the heavy withdrawal of funds by the government:

Statement of the Commercial Bank (before) 1st October, 1836:

Deposit credit of Treasurer of the United States...$1,861,689.13

(After) 3rd December, 1837:

*Deposit credit Treasurer of United States..... 90,374.75

---

*Shows the heavy withdrawal which helped the local panic

We have before us a statement of the situation of the banks in New Orleans on the 23rd of December, 1837, as submitted by the joint committee by both houses of the Legislature, showing the resources of sixteen banks, with total assets of $72,712,463, and a liability of $27,864,742; however, the total movement of the banks is confined to the deposits, $7,096,465, and a circulation, $7,558,465. Deducting from the total the notes of the banks held by local banks, $3,160,505, we have the actual cash liabilities, $11,824,428, with a specie reserve of $2,729,983, equal to 23 per cent. of the cash liabilities.

Attention would naturally be directed to the loans on real estate and loans on bank stock as provided under the charter, which makes a very heavy dead weight, amounting to $43,341,-904. Of the sixteen banks of 1837, we have with us to-day only two banks—the Canal and Banking Company, now the Canal Bank and Trust Company, and the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, now operating as the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company. Neither of these banks availed themselves of the national banking act but the Union Bank of Louisiana after the Civil War became the Union National Bank, and the Louisiana State Bank became the State National Bank in 1870. The Union Bank of Louisiana went into Liquidation about 1896 and the State National Bank was liquidated in 1908, following the panic of 1907.

We have been unable to locate any data which would give us the more intimate history of these banking interests, but have noted on the bottom of the statement the different public improvements for which the City of New Orleans is indebted to the improvement banks of those days, and I submit the statement for your further information:

Following is a synopsis of the general principles contained in the bills reported to the Senate and House of Representatives relative to currency:

First—It creates a Board of Currency to be composed of competent persons appointed by the executive of the Senate, whose special duty it shall be to cause the provisions of the bill to be carried into execution.

Second—A condensed statement of the circulation and liabilities of the banks is to be published monthly by the Board of Currency.

Third—It is made the duty of the said board to transmit to the General Assembly, on the first Monday of January in each year, a statetment of the situation of the banks.

Fourth—All issues of banks are limited until the resumption of specie payment to one-fifth of their capital paid in, such issues to include notes of whatever kind emitted by the banks.

Fifth—The banks are authorized to increase the rate of discount to 8 per cent. on all loans over four months, to 9 per cent. on all loans over nine months.

Sixth—The banks are permitted to issue post notes payable on the first of March, or sooner, if in the opinion of the majority of the presidents of the banks, specie payments can be resumed before that time; said notes to be stamped by the Board of Currency.

Seventh—The Board of Currency to ascertain the circulation of each bank.

Eighth—All banks having a larger circulation than that required, are compelled to curtail the same gradually, so that they may be within the amount by the first of March, 1839, unless the resumption of specie payment take place sooner, the banks having a less circulation to issue post notes as above.

Ninth—All post notes received at par by every bank in payment of debts.

Tenth—All banks are compelled, so far as practicable, to use their own notes for their daily payments.

Eleventh—The banks to have by the first of March, 1839, one-tenth of their capital in specie.

Twelfth—The banks to have in their vaults by the first of March, 1840, and at all times thereafter, one-third of their liabilities in specie.

Thirteenth—Each bank, from and after the first of March, 1840, to settle all its balances weekly, and to pay or require the payment, as the case may be, in specie, said balances, and to reject the paper of any bank neglecting or refusing to effect such a settlement.

Fourteenth—The protest of a notary public from and after the first of March, 1840, of any bank or post note, to constitute a forfeiture of the charter of said bank.

Fifteenth—Any bank forfeiting its charter to be compelled under certain conditions to grant one, two and three years to its debtors.

Sixteenth—The limits to issues to be considered as repealed the moment the banks resume specie payments, and the penal clauses to become binding and in full force at the same time. Penal clauses are also contained in the bill to enforce a strict compliance with the provisions of the act. It is besides made the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute for forfeiture of their charters, such of the banks of this State as shall not have accepted, after a stated time, the above rules and regulations as part of said charters.

Results, Effect and Working of the Act.

1. The Board of Currency afforded a complete check to over-issues and restored public confidence.

2. Monthly statements published of circulation and liabilities enabled close scrutiny of bank movement.

3. Authorization to issue post notes payable the 1st of March, 1840, which notes were receivable at par by all banks for debt due them, insured circulation within the State and gave the banks two crop years to realize upon before they were required to resume specie payment after the 1st of March, 1840.

Banks settle weekly balances in specie. Each bank maintained specie reserve equal to one-third circulation.

MEETING OF MAY 1917.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held in the Cabildo, Tuesday evening, May 15th. The attendance was good; all of the officers were present.

After the reading of the minutes the following members were elected:

Mr. William A. Briant, 2406 Bienville Street.
Mrs. Celeste Claiborne Carruth, New Roads, La.
Mr. T. L. Barns, Hotel Bentley, Alexandria, La.
Judge Taylor Beattie, Thibodeaux, La.
Miss Florence Lavelle, Mandeville, La.
Mr. Arthur H. Dicks, 437 Carondelet Street.
Mr. Armand Romain, 211 Camp Street.
Mrs. Mary T. Yount, 2223 Soniat Street.
Mr. F. D. Charbonnet, Jr., 624 Gravier Street.
Mr. A. H. Johness, 640 Gravier Street.
Mr. Joseph Bernard, 1000 Title Guarantee Building.
Dr. J. L. Deslatte, Convent, La.
Mr. Thos. J. Ford, 406 Chartres Street.
Mr. Parham Werlein, 605 Canal Street.
Mr. Charles Buck, Jr., 2027 Carondelet Street.
Mrs. Chas. F. Buck, Jr., 2027 Carondelet Street.
Mr. Peter A. Chopin, St. Charles and Washington Aves.
Rev. C. W. Bispham, 1729 Coliseum Street.
Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., Philadelphia.
Mr. O. G. Boissean, Holden, Mo.
Mr. J. Edward Crusel.
Mr. Fernand Laudumiey.
Mr. Ryney D'Aunoy.
Mrs. Geo. B. Penrose.
Dr. Foster.

Mr. Dymond, as chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that the first number of the Quarterly would soon be issued.

Mr. T. P. Thompson called up the question of the selection of the day upon which the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of New Orleans should be celebrated. He gave a résumé of the investigations he had made, which had determined his conclusions that the date was the 9th of February, 1718; giving a succinct account of the first selections of the site and the

various settlements made upon it, from the first Indian huts found by Bienville when he landed there in 1718; showing the first structure recorded was a chapel by a Jesuit priest; while there is historic evidence of squatters on the site as early as 1702.

Mr. Thompson's conclusions finding favor with the members present, Mr. Thompson moved that the Society by a vote formally adopt the date, February 9, 1918, as the date upon which the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city should be celebrated, and this motion was unanimously adopted.

The President then introduced Mrs. Harriet F. Magruder, the essayist of the evening, who apologized for not having written a paper. In a colloquial address on Baton Rouge, "old times and its people," she presented many personal reminiscences.

At the end of it, Mr. Hart read an interesting extract giving an incident in the life of Zachary Taylor, who was residing in Baton Rouge when he was notified of his election as President of the United States.

General Booth questioned Mrs. Magruder's statement that Baton Rouge was the oldest settlement in the State, with the exception of Fort Natchitoches. He had always understood that there was a tradition that Baton Rouge was founded by settlers from the little town of Galvez, but he could not verify the statement. This was not taken up or answered.

Mrs. Magruder was thanked by a vote of the Society, whose attention was then asked by Mr. Thompson, for the consideration of an original proposal in regard to the United States flag. This was, in brief, after an eloquent and patriotic peroration by Mr. Thompson, to designate the regimental flags of the different States by enlarging the star representing that State in the blue union. He had prepared to illustrate his proposition, a diagram of the flag, with the stars numbered according to the dates upon which the States were admitted to the Union. Louisiana's star being the second in the third row, which, if it were enlarged, would at once upon sight fix the flag as belonging to a regiment from Louisiana.

The Society listened with great interest to Mr. Thompson, assenting with approbation to his suggestion, when an unexpected discussion arose as to the exact date upon which a State may be said to have entered the Union. In the liveliness of the debate that followed, between Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hart, General Booth

and others, the original proposition was lost sight of until it was rescued by Mr. Gill, who made the motion that Mr. Thompson's suggestion be approved by the Society, and a memorial embodying it, be sent to the proper congressional authorities for action upon it. This was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wilkinson then introduced the following resolution, which was also adopted unanimously:

"Be it resolved, That the Historical Society of the State of Louisiana desires to express its earnest and cordial support of the President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States in the war now being waged by this country for the cause of civilization, humanity and liberty. It strongly endorses the earnest efforts now being made in this State to furnish soldiers, build vessels and provide large food crops for our own people and for the brave soldiers now battling for the right in Europe; and trusts that there will be such large attendance in the fields of labor and harvest, and such small attendance of idlers in the fields of sport as the call of duty and gravity of the occasion requires.

"Be it further resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to pass the necessary legislation to carry on this war with promptness and energy that will bring it to a victorious conclusion, as the greater the delay the more will such a conflict cost in lives and property."

A motion to adjourn was made, but Mrs. Friedrichs begged the favor of a few minutes in which to call the attention of the members to the memorial meeting to be held Thursday at Tulane University in honor of Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, the distinguished writer, and an honorary member of the Society. She proposed that the Society be officially represented at this meeting. The President designated Mr. William Beer, who graciously accepted.

Mrs. Friedrichs then introduced the subject of the erection of a monument to Bienville as a feature of the approaching celebration, and asked that a subscription be started to collect funds for this end.

Miss Dymond protested warmly against a collection of funds for any such purpose as long as our American Red Cross was in such dire need of money. She spoke bitterly of the poor response made by New Orleans to the appeal for membership, in comparison with cities of the same size in other parts of the country.

Miss King warmly endorsed Miss Dymond's remarks, and the subject of the Bienville monument was dropped.

The motion to adjourn being pressed, the meeting was finally brought to an end.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Its Historical Significance, With a Suggestion for Its Use As a Code.

(Paper read by T. P. Thompson before the Louisiana Historical Society, at New Orleans, May 15, 1917.)

It would seem, at this time, when we are called upon to stand by the Flag, that any information concerning "Old Glory" will be in order. This has led to the securing of some intimate data concerning the flag which should be of interest to every American.

The Congress of the United States first gave status to our colors by the act of June 14, 1777, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Flag of the Thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the 'union' be thirteen stars on a blue field representing a new constellation."

Thus, within one year after the Declaration of Independence the stars and stripes were adopted.

The coat of arms of Washington's family bore the "stars and bars," hence, by the enactment, Congress perpetuates the lofty spirit that controlled the patriot father in the insignia of our nation, which he had so much a part in founding.

Nearly one hundred years ago, April 4, 1818, when the Union reached twenty States, a resolution was passed by Congress and approved, reading:

"That from and after the 4th of July next, the flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white: that the union shall be twenty stars on a blue field, and that on the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission."

The stripes were thereafter fixed at thirteen in number, commemorating the thirteen original colonies which struck for freedom. The colonies adopted in rapid sequence the Constitution

of the American Union, thereby becoming States, the last, Rhode Island, qualifying May 29, 1790, completing the original "constellation" of thirteen stars.

Then came Vermont (14), Kentucky (15), Tennessee (16), Ohio (17), Louisiana (18), Indiana (19), and Mississippi (20), each at intervals was received into the sisterhood of States, and finally the flag, as we know it to-day, began its official career, "A star for a State on field of blue."

To-day we are rested on 48, six rows of eight, and for each State a star.

It has been my great pleasure to identify these stars, and there is herewith submitted a chronology of their sequence.

The original thirteen acquired their position by the right of the dates on which they voted their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. Delaware was the first to appear, December 3, 1787, as a completed State. Then followed in quick succession Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, and on through the thirteen birthright States.

Louisiana's place is the second star on the third row, and its number is 18. The object of locating on the "union" the position of each State, is to identify by priority of entry its place on the flag, and to endear to us, all the more, our nation's beautiful banner.

Love begins in the home, and logically extends through the State to the nation. Westerner and Southerner both like to be known as such, individually and collectively they will follow their star, and your star, all the stars together, and stand behind the stars and stripes in time of trouble shoulder to shoulder.

Let us not forget the doctrines of Jefferson now that we have so complete a solidarity of commonwealths. The present generation should know its share and group proprietorship in the building up of our great nation. We each have our star on the country's standard, and it should guide us on to a higher patriotism for this the greatest liberty-loving nation of all the world.

Should the War Department desire to indicate the regimental divisions, it could by enlarging to a greater magnitude that particular regiment's State star, form a code of recognition easily taught and understood, and in no way disturbing the uniformity of army regulations as to flags and star arrangement. One large

star would easily stand out among forty-eight others, at once identifying that regiment as a certain State in the Union.

Whatever the army man may think, the lay-private will, no doubt, be glad to know his own bright, particular star in this great American constellation, and his soul should thrill to the song: "Long may it wave o'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave."

MEETING OF JUNE, 1917.

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society took place Tuesday, June 19, with President Cusachs presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following persons applied for membership in the Society and were unanimously elected:

E. W. Burgis, 222 Elmira Avenue.
Rev. Raymond Carra, St. Patrick's Church.
Mr. J. R. Wells, 211 St. Charles Street.
Mr. Bertrand Beer, 4035 St. Charles Avenue.
Miss Florence E. O'Neal, 215 Macheca Building.
Mr. J. L. Rice, 2326 Robert Street.
Hon. H. D. Wilson, Com. of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, La.
Mr. J. A. Wherry, 132 Carondelet Street,
Mrs. Wyndham A. Lewin, 2110 Bayou Road.

Mr. Dymond reported that the first number of the Louisiana Historical Quarterly had just been issued and was now being sent out to members not in arrears by the Corresponding Secretary.

There being no reports of committees, Major Allison Owen was introduced and read his well-prepared and very interesting paper on the "History of the Washington Artillery."

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Major Owen for his splendid contribution to local history, and the paper was ordered printed in the proceedings of the Society.

Mr. Watson, one of the oldest surviving members of the Washington Artillery, was present, and was asked by Mr. Hart to make a few remarks, which he gracefully did.

Mr. Hart suggested that in view of the urgent need of the Red Cross for funds with which to carry on the work, the Society appropriate fifty dollars in aid of the organization of the Red

Cross work. This suggestion was put in the form of a resolution and was unanimously carried.

Mr. Thompson asked to present a short paper on the subject of the American Flag, entitled "Old Glory, the Flag of Prophecy." The permission was granted, and the paper proved to be a very charming contribution to the history of the United States. Mr. Thompson was thanked for the paper.

Mr. Hart told of his visit to Philadelphia on Flag Day, June 14th, and stated that he had been asked by Mayor Smith to raise the State flag of Louisiana on Independence Hall on that day at the same time that the United States flag was raised, the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie."

Mr. Thompson stated that the American flag is now the oldest national flag in existence.

General Booth called attention to the fact that the Washington Artillery had done good service in the field in Louisiana and Mississippi, during the flood of 1912, looking after the refugees and hospitals, Major Owen being in active charge.

General Booth also called attention to the fact that the cannon resting on the pedestal in front of Memorial Hall was used in active service during the Civil War, and was christened the Lady Slocomb by the Washington Artillery.

Mr. Cusachs stated that he had represented the Louisiana Historical Society at the reception of the Italian Commission at the dinner which was given on the same day.

The meeting then adjourned.

Robert Glenk,
Secretary Pro Tempore.

HISTORY OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

By Major Allison Owen.

It is indeed a rare privilege which impresses me very much to be asked to speak to your distinguished society within these venerable walls, wherein so many episodes of our history have taken place, and which for many years was the scene of the labors of my predecessor in the command of the Washington Artillery; and to speak on the history of that old command which for the fifth time goes forth to serve a command, the personal call of

which has persisted with my family, and with many other New Orleans families, through three generations.

There are many old organizations in the country with distinguished records. There are a few that are older than the Washington Artillery, but most of them have lost their military character, and now exist purely as social organizations. The Washington Artillery, while very old, is still young. It even drinks at the fountain of youth, and while it holds in veneration the record of wonderful achievement of its fathers, it finds in that achievement incentive for emulation and "esprit de corps." Its reason for being today is purely for purposes of actively serving our country, and its highest ideal is to prepare itself for any duty which the country may call upon it to perform.

For some reason Louisiana has always been singularly rich in artillery. During the Civil War the State furnished a surprisingly large number of batteries to the Confederate armies. At the opening of the Spanish-American War there were seven batteries of National Guard Artillery, and for several years following there were ten batteries in the city of New Orleans alone. Up to nine years ago this city held five batteries in the service. Before the Washington Artillery was organized there were several batteries in New Orleans which drew their membership from the French or Spanish population, and it was to distinguish the new battery from these that it was first called the Native American Artillery. The exact day of its foundation is not known, but the newspapers of 1838 and 1839 occasionally refer to it or its captain, E. L. Tracey.

In 1841 the battery was attached to a body of American volunteer infantry known as the Washington Battalion, of which C. F. Hozey was Major and J. B. Walton was Adjutant. In 1843 Captain Henry Forno assumed command, Captain Tracey having been promoted to the command of the battalion. The following year three other companies were added and the battalion became the Washington Regiment, under Colonel Persifer F. Smith, who later became a Brigadier-General in the regular establishment. J. B. Walton was the Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1845 the battery saw its first war service in General Zachary Taylor's army, leaving New Orleans on August 22 for Corpus Christi, equipped with six 6-pounder bronze guns. After three months' duty the battery was relieved by artillery of the

regular army. The following year volunteer infantry was called for and the battery again responded, equipped on this occasion as infantry, and served as Company A of the Washington Regiment, to the command of which Walton had been promoted. It embarked on May 9, 1846, and served until July 21st, and was commanded by Captain Isaac F. Stockton. The details of these two tours of duty are lacking, as all records prior to 1860 were destroyed when the old armory was fired after the fall of New Orleans during the Civil War. The only note that remains is that it embarked for the front three days after receiving the call.

Shortly after the return from Mexico, the regiment fell to pieces; the battery adopted the regimental name, and has been known ever since as the Washington Artillery. The only relic of this period now preserved is the center of a red silk standard bearing a tiger head, the emblem of the command. The seal and the badge of the active corps are crossed cannon encircled by a belt upon which is inscribed the motto, "Try Us," and the name of the organization. When and why this motto and seal were adopted is not known. On account of the tiger-head emblem the command is sometimes confused with a regiment of Louisiana infantry which was known during the Civil War as "Wheat's Louisiana Tigers." There is no connection, however, between the two.

During the fifties, the city of New Orleans offered a site for an armory "as long as the Washington Artillery remains in possession of the city's cannon," and upon the election of Colonel Walton to the command of the battery the building was begun. It was completed in 1858, and the front wall still stands in Girod Street, an interesting example of early armory design. It was the work of a member of the command, William A. Freret, who later became supervising architect of the United States. While the command was absent during the Civil War the property was confiscated, and during the reconstruction days was sold. The organization has never been compensated.

During the Civil War the organization had a long and interesting period of service, opening with the seizure of the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge on January 10, 1861. The rush to arms at this time is shown in the expansion of the battery into two batteries on January 28, to be followed by further expansion into a battalion of four batteries March 3. On Washington's

birthday the Confederate Secretary of War, Judah P. Benjamin, on behalf of the ladies of New Orleans, presented the battalion with an embroidered silk standard, and on May 13, the command volunteered "for the war," was accepted and mustered in on May 26, as part of the regular army of the Confederate States. The day after it was mustered in it entrained for Richmond, under the command of Major James B. Walton, with W. Miller Owen as Adjutant. The personnel was drawn from the best element of New Orleans, and many were socially and financially prominent. They brought their own equipment of nine guns to Virginia, the six guns used in Mexico with the two 12-pound howitzers, and one 8-pounder rifle. The batteries were known as, First, Second, Third and Fourth Companies, and were commanded by Captain H. M. Isaacson, First Lieutenant C. C. Lewis, Captain M. Buck Miller, and Captain Benjamin Franklin Eshleman, respectively. The battalion arrived in Richmond on June 4, was supplied with horses and placed under the instruction of Lieutenants T. L. Rosser, James Dearing and J. J. Garnet, who were fresh from West Point, and who later rose to high rank in the Confederate army.

Six weeks later, July 18, the Third Company, under Captain Miller, with four 6-pounders, and three rifles of the First Company, under Lieutenant C. W. Squires, drove Battery E, Third U. S. Field Artillery, with two 10-pounder Parrot rifles, two 6-pounder howitzers, and two 6-pounders, together with a platoon of Battery G, Fifth U. S. Field Artillery, with two 20-pounder Parrot rifles, from the field at Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run. By a strange coincidence it was the present commanding officer of Battery E, Third Field Artillery, Captain Fred T. Austin, who made the Federal Inspection under which the Washington Artillery mustered in under the Dick Bill in 1909.

In the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the positions of the batteries were as follows:

The Second Company under Lieutenant T. L. Rosser with four 12-pounder howitzers, at Union Mills Ford.

The Third Company, under Captain W. B. Miller, with two 6-pounder smooth bores, at McLean's Ford.

A platoon of the Third Company, under Lieutenant J. J. Garnet, with one 6-pounder, smooth bore, and one 6-pounder rifle, at Blackburn's Ford.

Three sections of the First Company, under Captain C. W. Squires, with three 6-pounder smooth bores, and a platoon of the First Company, under Lieutenant J. B. Richardson, with two 6-pounder rifles, at the Henry House.

The opposing batteries near the Henry House were those of Briffin and Ricketts. Eleven guns were captured, one disabled, one caisson exploded and Captain Ricketts taken.

In January, 1862, $1,499.16 was subscribed by officers and men for the relief of fire-swept Charleston.

The Spring was spent in manoeuvering on the peninsula, and on May 13, the Third Company, under Captain Miller with three 14-pounder howitzers, blocked the advance of Federal gunboats on the James River at Drewry's Bluff.

On May 31, the Battalion was not engaged, but while the battle of Seven Pines was being fought, Captain Buck Miller of the Third Company, carried off an abandoned battery of four Napoleons, which, by a singular coincidence, had been commanded by a Captain Miller in the Federal service. An ambulance of the Second Rhode Island Infantry was also taken and was used throughout the war for a headquarters wagon and always referred to as "The Second Rhode Island."

On June 6, the First Company, under Captain Squires, engaged in a two-hour artillery duel at New Bridge at Garnett's Farm on the Chicahominy, exploding a caisson, after which the opposing force withdrew.

On June 20, Colonel Walton was appointed Longstreet's Chief of Artillery, and the Washington Artillery was assigned as the reserve artillery of Longstreet's Division.

After the departure of the Battalion from New Orleans, those members whose family or business affairs had not permitted their leaving, began the organization of a fifth and a sixth battery. The call of General Beauregard in February of 1862, for troops to serve in the army of Tennessee, resulted in the consolidation of these two batteries into what was known as the Fifth Company, Washington Artillery. This battery was mustered in on March 6, under Captain W. I. Hodgson, with 156 men and two 6-pounder smooth bores, two 6-pounder rifles, and two 12-pounder howitzers. It entrained on March 8, for Grand Junction, where horses were supplied, and on the 27th marched to Corinth, Miss., where it was assigned to Anderson's Brigade,

Ruggle's Division. On April 6th and 7th fought at Shiloh from five successive advanced positions, firing 738 rounds, losing 7 killed, 27 wounded and 28 horses killed; 3 caissons, a battery wagon and forge were abandoned for want of teams.

The battery under the command of Captain C. H. Slocomb played a conspicuous role in the capture of Mumsfordsville, Perryville, Knoxville, Murfreesboro and Jackson. It distinguished itself in the great battle of Chickamauga, and lost six guns on Missionary Ridge. It captured other guns and fought desperately in fight after fight throughout the Georgia campaign. After the siege of Atlanta, back they went to Nashville, spiked their four guns and ended their career in the siege of Spanish Fort in Mobile Bay.

The details of much of the service of this battery are difficult to obtain, as the papers of the Company were lost in the Tennessee campaign. In all, 418 men served in its ranks; 50 were killed and over a hundred were wounded. It fought twenty-three battles and fifteen minor engagements, lost 143 horses, expended 5,906 rounds of ammunition and marched 3,285 miles.

At Beverly Ford, near Rappahannock Station, on August 23, 1862, the First Company, under Captain Squires, with four 3-inch rifles, and the Third Company, under Captain Miller, with four 12-pounder Napoleons, were engaged in what was purely an artillery battle which lasted four hours and resulted in the repulse of the enemy. The losses were 10 killed, 13 wounded, and 22 horses killed; 756 rounds were fired.

In the second battle of Manassas on August 29th, the First Company, under Captain Squires, with three rifles, and the Third Company, under Captain Miller, with four Napoleans, together with twelve other guns of other batteries, were placed between the flanks of Jackson's and Longstreet's Corps and fought for two hours, when the Third Company was sent to a new position on Longstreet's left. On the 30th, the Second Company, under Captain J. B. Richardson, occupied a position near the Chinn house with two 6-pounder bronze guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, and captured a battery of four Napoleons, fully horsed, which they manned and turned upon the retiring foe. The Fourth Company, under Captain B. F. Eshleman, with two 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzors, also occupied a position near the Chinn house and was hotly engaged. It later

moved forward to the Conrad house and until 9 p. m. continued the action in the direction of Centerville. A platoon of the First Company, under Lieutenant Edward Owen, was used on the 31st to "speed the parting guest." The casualties for the three days were one killed and nine wounded. No record is available of the loss of horses or the expenditure of ammunition.

In the battle of Antietam, or as it is called in the South, "Sharpsburg," the First Company, under Captain Squires, was posted on the ridge east of the town, on the right of the turnpike, with two 3-inch rifles and two 10-pounder Parrotts. On the right of the First Company was the Third Company, Captain Miller, with four 12-pounder Napoleons; across a ravine on the right, in an orchard in front of D. R. Jones' Division, the Second Company, under Captain Richardson, with two 12-pounder Napoleons and two 12-pounder howitzers. Still farther to the right was the Fourth Company, Captain Eshleman, with two 6-pounder bronze guns and two 12-pounder howitzers.

At a critical moment when the center of Lee's front was heavily pressed, the Third Company was in front of a corn field and orchard, through which the enemy was advancing in force. Here one of its caissons was exploded, but the battery remained in position, inflicting heavy loss, until 4 p. m., when it was withdrawn to replenish ammunition. So depleted were the gun detachments that Longstreet's staff officers served as cannoneers, the general himself directing the fire.

The sectors of the First and Second Companies included the Stone Bridge. At about noon the Fourth Company shifted its fire to a six-gun battery just going into action near the lower ford.

A. P. Hill reached the field at 2:30 p. m., and in the last phase of the fight on September 17th, the Washington Artillery was represented by ten guns drawn from all the batteries and played an important role in checking and pushing back Burnside's Corps. The casualties were 13 killed, 51 wounded, and 2 missing. No record is available of the expenditure of ammunition, but this must have been considerable as caissons were frequently refilled throughout the day or new ones sent to the guns.

At Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, the First, Third, and Fourth Companies occupied redoubts on the crest of Marye's Hill, while the Second Company reported to General Pickett,

near Lee's Hill. This was the first occasion on which the Washington Artillery used earthworks. The Fourth Company, Captain Eshleman, with two 12-pounder howitzers and two 12-pounder Napoleons, occupied the right. On the left of the Fourth Company came the Third Company, under Captain Miller, with two 12-pounder Napoleons. On the left of the Third was the First Company, Captain Squires, extending to the Plank Road, with two 3-inch rifles and one 10-pounder Parrott, one of which, under Lieutenant Galbraith, being placed in the road. Incessant fire was maintained for five hours, and the guns were withdrawn at 5 p. m., the losses being 3 killed and 24 wounded. This was, like Gettysburg, one of the great panoramic battles where the whole field was in sight, and the effect of the fire at point blank ranges was easily observed. During the battle one of the Napoleons was taken from the redoubt and placed in the open to secure greater effect.

Some days after the battle a subscription was raised to relieve the destitute people of Fredericksburg and the Battalion Washington Artillery contributed $1,391.00.

While Lee and Jackson were fighting Hooker in that astounding battle of Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863, a very important duty was assigned the Battalion, which, with Barksdale's Mississippians and Hay's Louisianians, was sent back to retard Sedgwick in any effort to reach Hooker in time to aid him. Again the guns of the command occupied the crest of Marye's Hill with the 18th and 21st Mississippi in the sunken road. The First Company, under Squires, with two 3-inch rifles, occupied a position to the right of the Marye's house. An ammunition chest under the tree still marks the spot. The Second Company, with four guns, under Richardson, was sent to Hamilton's Crossing, on the extreme right. The Third Company, with two 12-pounder Napoleons, under Lieutenant Brown, was posted near the plank-road. One gun, under Lieutenant A. Hero, accompanied General Hayes to the left. One howitzer of the Second Company and one of the Fourth, under Lieutenants Apps and DeRussy, occupied works to the left of the plank road. These works are still plainly traceable. On the extreme left the Fourth Company placed two guns under Captain Joseph Norcom.

After a stubborn defense, the weakness of the line was discovered during a flag of truce, and Marye's Hill was overrun.

Each battery lost one gun, except the First Company, which lost two, the first guns lost by the Battalion. Four men were killed, nine wounded, and three officers and 29 men were captured with their guns. The Second Company, coming to the rescue, could accomplish nothing and sacrificed a gun before it would retire, making six guns lost in all, two 3-inch rifles, two 12-pounder howitzers, and two 12-pounder Napoleons. Sedgwick, however, failed to reach Hooker. The officers and men captured were taken to Washington, thence to Fort Delaware, and on the 20th were exchanged and reported for duty after an absence of just twenty days.

At Gettysburg, the Battalion reached the field at 8 a. m. on the 2nd of July, and on the morning of the 3rd was placed on the left of the peach orchard under the command of Major B. F. Eshleman. The two signal guns for the great cannonade which preceded Pickett's charge were fired by the right platoon of the First Company, under Lieutenant C. H. C. Brown, the right gun under Sergeant W. T. Hardie, the second under Sergeant P. O. Fazende, each exploding a caisson of an opposing battery.

The First Company with two 12-pounder Napoleons, under Captain Squires, occupied the extreme right of all the artillery, near the Emmitsburg Road, at the peach orchard; the Second Company, with one 3-inch rifle, one 12-pounder Napoleon and one 12-pounder howitzer, under Captain Richardson, was placed on the left of the First Company. The Third Company, under Captain Miller, with three 12-pounder Napoleons, occupied a position on the left of the Second Company, and on their left was the Fourth Company, under Captain Norcom, with two 12-pounder Napoleons. The First and Third Companies followed Pickett's charge to a point where they could enfilade the enemy's line until Pickett fell back and their ammunition was exhausted.

The losses were 3 killed, 26 wounded and 16 captured; 39 horses were killed. The expenditure of ammunition is not recorded, but must have been heavy as the cannonade was continued until the chests were empty.

At Drewry's Bluff on May 16th, 1864, Hagood's Brigade and the First Company, under Captain Edward Owen, with four guns, were sent forward on the turnpike to a point near the outer line of works and there captured Captain Belger and his two 12-pounder Napoleons and Captain Ashby's (3rd N. Y.

Artillery) three 20-pounder Parrotts. Colonel Eshleman, Adjutant Kurshedt and Sergeant Major Randolph manned one of the captured Parrott rifles to accelerate the retreating foe. The captured guns were presented on the field to the First Company in recognition of their splendid work. The Second Company, under Richardson, occupied Fort Stevens with four guns. The Third Company, under Captain A. Hero, with four guns, was near the Saddler house, to the right of Beauregard's headquarters. The Fourth Company, under Captain Norcom, occupied a position on the right flank near the R. & P. R. R. and beside three field pieces manned four guns of position. The casualties were 9 killed and 21 wounded.

The command went into the trenches at Petersburg on June 18th, 1864, and there remained until April 2nd, 1865, making the last stand at Fort Gregg, under Lieutenant F. McElroy. During the retreat at Appomattox the Second Company, under Captain Richardson, served with the rear guard and was engaged up to 11 p. m. the night before the surrender.

One officer, Lieutenant C. H. C. Brown, and nine men from the First and Fourth Companies served as an escort for President Davis and were present at his capture.

In all, 808 men had served in the ranks of the Washington Artillery in Virginia and Tennessee, of whom 139 were killed or died of wounds. Four hundred and twelve were present for duty at the end of the war, of whom 92 still survive.

The Battalion had fought in sixty battles and a number of minor engagements, six of its officers were promoted out of the command, several rising to the rank of Major and Brigadier Generals.

As soon as a sufficient number of its members had returned to New Orleans after the surrender, two attempts were made to reorganize the Battalion, but the Federal commander dispersed both meetings and Confederate military organizations were prohibited, so the Washington Artillery took on a civil and benevolent character to care for its impoverished members and their families and the families of the dead. In 1875 the embargo was removed, and, at once, the command was armed and equipped at its own expense, purchasing a battery of 3-inch Parrott rifles from the Government.

Colonel Walton and the old officers again assumed command, but the reduced members formed but three batteries, known as A, B and C, successors to the Third, Fifth and First Companies, respectively.

In 1876 Colonel William Miller Owen, the Civil War Adjutant, was elected to the command of the Battalion, and in 1880 a monument was erected to the memory of the men in its ranks who gave their lives to their country. In 1881 Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Richardson was promoted to command and the Battalion purchased its present arsenal.

In 1898 the Battalion volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, and one battery, commanded by Captain Fred Kornbeck, recruited from the entire command, was accepted, but the war terminated before the Government could equip it for the field.

Following the Spanish War the Washington Artillery again expanded into five batteries, but upon the enactment of the Dick Bill, fearing that the interpretations to be placed upon its requirements might injure its "esprit de corps" or destroy its identity, the Battalion mustered out of the service, and existed at its own expense as an independent command.

On January 31st, 1906, death removed the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, who had served the command for 26 years, and Major W. D. Gardiner was elected to the command of the Battalion April 11th, 1906. About a year later, January 7th, 1907, Major Gardiner was promoted to Brigadier General, and Major Thomas C. Hyman succeeded him in command May 15th, 1907. Major Hyman's administration was brought to sudden close by death July 1st, 1909. On November 17th of the same year the present commanding officer was commissioned.

After the enactment of the Dick Bill, the command, in spite of earnest and devoted work upon the part of its officers and members, seemed to decline, until upon the death of Major Hyman there were but two batteries.

On the evening of December 13th, 1909, the command was inspected by Captain Fred T. Austin of the 3rd U. S. Field Artillery, and Batteries A and B, with a total strength present of 66 men, were accepted under the Dick Bill, and shortly after the army artillery equipment for one battery was received. Then followed a strenuous period of upbuilding.

Battery C was reorganized and mustered in in 1910.

Camps of instruction were attended in 1910 '11, '12, '13 and '15. In 1914, instead of camp, a march from New Orleans to Baton Rouge was undertaken, 120 miles.

In 1912 nine officers attended the Artillery School at Fort Riley, and of these six were certified to attend the School of Fire at Fort Sill. In 1913 four officers attended the School of Fire and were graduated, and twelve officers attended the Artillery School at Tobyhouma, Pa. In 1915, ten officers attended the Tobyhouma School and one the School of Fire at Fort Sill.

During the Spring of 1916, conditions on the Mexican border became so strained that on June 18th President Wilson ordered the mobilization of the whole National Guard of the country. The order was received and the whole command assembled at the armory on the morning of the 19th, and on June 24th the Battalion entrained for Camp Stafford, Alexandria, and was mustered into Federal service by Captain Chas. S. Blakely, U. S. F. A., as follows:

Battery C, 5 officers, 149 men, June 27th.
Battery B, 5 officers, 132 men, June 28th.
Battery A, 5 officers, 159 men, June 28th.
Field and Staff, 3 officers, 4 men, June 28th.

On July 18th the Battalion entrained from Donna, Texas, arriving and making camp on July 20th, 1916, as part of the 13th Provisional Division, with headquarters at Llano Grande, under the jurisdiction of the Brownsville District, commanded by Brigadier General James Parker.

The course of training included marches aggregating 358.4 miles, as far as from New Orleans to Memphis, and two sight-setting contests, in which all the batteries of National Guard artillery in the Brownsville District took part. Battery C won both tests.

Target practice was held at Loma Alta, the site of the battle of Palo Alto, and in competition with all the National Guard batteries of the district, and three test problems given with the following results:

Block House Shell Problem:

Battery B—First place; 4 hits in 52 seconds.

Battery A—Second place; 7 hits, destroying the block house.

In the morning target problem, Battery C won first place, making 365 shrapnell ball hits, several case hits and destroying half the target.

The Battalion was part of the White Army in the manoeuvres extending over an area from Harlengen to Brownsville from November 16th to 29th, participating in five engagements, two at Harlengen, San Benito, Olinito, and Loma Alta, and a review by General Parker of the 23,000 trained troops of his district on the field of Resaca de la Palma and a curtain of fire problem directed by Major Fox Conner at Palo Alto, in which all the artillery of the district took part. Battery A made 39 hits, Battery B made 2 hits and Battery C made 14 hits.

On Jackson's Day, January 8th, 1917, the officers gave a very brilliant ball to officers of the 13th Division, and the next day broke camp and marched to McAllen, going into camp on the site of the camp of the 2nd N. Y. F. A., under Brigadier General McNair.

On February 3rd, diplomatic relations with Germany were severed. On February 18th, 1917, the command entrained for home, arriving on Mardi Gras Day, and got a rousing reception, being mustered out of Federal service on the 28th, having been in service eight months in the same region where the command had seen service in 1845 and '46, bringing back the entire personnel without the loss of a single man.

On March 28th, the command, after 28 days of rest, was again mobilized, this time by the state to guard the docks, wharves and public utilities.

On April 2nd, the President addressed Congress, and on the 3rd the Senate declared war on Germany.

On April 10th, the command was again ordered federalized and reported for duty on the morning of the 11th, remaining on guard duty on the levees.

On April 19th, the command was again mustered into the United States service by Captain Chas. S. Blakely, as follows:

Field and Staff, 3 officers.
Headquarters Company, 12 men.
Supply Company, 1 officer and 3 men.
Battery A, 5 officers and 188 men.
Battery B, 5 officers and 168 men.
Battery C, 5 officers and 188 men.

The command went into camp at the City Park race track on April 20th and 21st.

On May 8th, three new batteries, D, E and F, were inspected by Captain Blakely, and they were recognized by the War Department on May 9th, thereby constituting the Washington Artillery a regiment, with one battalion federalized and one in the National Guard of the state. It is now encamped at Camp Nicholls, City Park, awaiting orders to go to the front.

During its years of peace service it has repeatedly done riot duty both in New Orleans and at various points in Louisiana. In 1912 it was called to conduct refugee camps for flood sufferers along the Mississippi River located at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Milliken's Bend and other points.

During the days of interstate competitive drills, the Washington Artillery, under Captain Eugene May, took first prize at Dubuque in 1884, Mobile and Philadelphia in 1885, Galveston in 1886, and Austin in 1888. It took second place at New Orleans in 1885 and third place at New Orleans and Nashville in 1883.

The following works have been published upon its history:

"A Soldier's Story of the War," by Corporal Napier Bartlett, of the Third Company. Published in 1874.

"In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery," by Colonel William Miller Owen, 1885.

"Washington Artillery Souvenir," by Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Richardson; 1894.

"A Reminiscent Story of the Great Civil War," by Major H. H. Baker, of the Fourth Company; 1913.

All of the present officers have attended the Artillery Schools, either at Fort Riley or Tobyhanna, and four have attended the School of Fire at Fort Sill and have been graduated.

OLD GLORY—FLAG OF PROPHECY.

By T. P. Thompson.

On June 14th, 1777, by Act of Congress, it was

"Resolved, That the Flag of the Thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the "union" be thirteen stars on a blue field, etc."

Thus was designed by our infant country, within twelve months from the Declaration of Independence, the banner of our democracy, Old Glory, under which we are engaged to-day, completing a destiny imposed and made logical by the Spirit of '76.

"Alternate red and white," reads the law; that meant there should be *first* a red stripe—*the Revolutionary War for Independence;* also there being altogether thirteen, six white bars and seven stripes of red—seven Wars!

The prophecy of the flag is clearly indicated by the above laying out of colors, if we may assume that red is time of war and white is time of peace.

We have now completed seven score (140) years of flag-life, and we are already entered into the period of our seventh and last war; so, if the sign does not fail, we are to-day in the course of completing our destiny, "carrying liberty and freedom to all the peoples of the world."

No more wars can ever be chronicled on our liberty banner, and it would seem by all rules of mysticism and heraldry that the consummation is at hand. The "Spirit of '76,"now full grown into a NATION of free citizens, governed under a Constitution, with the people's rights held sacred, is ready to go forth, as did the knights of old, to succor our less fortunate brother nations to bring them into the outer light of democracy away from their ancient enemy despotism, as represented to-day in the maddened war lords of Central Europe, who have inherited and practiced, even in this enlightened twentieth century, the effete autocracy and feudalism of the Middle Ages.

So with our flag of prophecy flying, our sturdy youth shall go forth in this one hundred and fortieth year and show to the eyes of the Kaiser-ridden Hun his first glimpse of Old Glory, with the promise it contains, even to him, and to his children, of freedom from peonage to self-constituted War Gods, who for the ambition of the few are sacrificing to their Moloch the youth and beauty of a great and wonderful race of people.

To the end that the above may be better understood, we will cite the six epochal American wars that have gone before—six in which we were completing our destiny and carrying forward the service of our country to the final peace pact which is to include all the peoples of the world in a world's republic of democracies that will band together all humanity and start the millenium of preparation; God's final haven to his sin-torn children, as promised in the Scriptures.

The First Red Stripe on Liberty's Banner.

The Battle of Lexington began the struggle for freedom. "A blow was struck which severed the fated chain, whose every link was bolted by act of Parliament, and bound us to the wake of Europe," said Edward Everett, and he continued in his prophetic speech:

"The brave bark of our youthful fortune was destined henceforth to ride the waves alone. The consequences of that blow are to be felt by ourselves, and the family of nations, till the seventh seal is broken from the apocalyptic volume of the history of empires."

Thus was the first red stripe drawn on our banner for democracy, and, the Revolutionary War, vindicating the Spirit of '76 passed into history.

The Second Stripe of Red.

A sullen peace now prevailed for eighteen years, with unrest on the seas. At last it became the duty, as our country saw it, to suppress for good, piracy, flagrantly practiced then by the Barbary powers. For four years, between 1801 and 1805, we were intermittently engaged in war with Tripoli and the neighboring North African States. Quoting the words of Pope Pius the Seventh, "Americans have in this war done more good for Christendom against the pirates than all of Europe combined."

Again we were rested and the second zone of white was recorded.

The Third Stripe of Red.

The war of 1812, known also as the "Second War of Independence," had to be fought with England. The right of American vessels to sail unmolested from port to port had to be forced from the Mistress of Seas. This final acknowledgment of American independence was sealed with the Battle of New Orleans, after two years and eight months of conflict on land and water. We had then completed another chapter in our destiny, as recorded in the third red stripe on the flag of prophecy and its story of Freedom.

The Fourth Stripe of Red.

Mexico, our neighbor to the south, with her traditions brought from feudal Spain, had next to be dealt with. Our border people had to be freed from molestation; Texas, California, Arizona

and New Mexico, the great Southwest, had to be quieted and made secure. As a part of our destiny, it was necessary to balance and round out our own republic of commonwealths.

To this end we fought in 1847 our great Mexican War, paid in money for territory attained, and went forthwith back to the plow and to our own business of gathering strength for the work that was yet to come

The Fifth Red Stripe.

Thirteen States—fateful number—had struck for liberty in 1775. In 1861 thirteen States, with the idea that liberty also included a license to withdraw from the republic when they pleased, went out. The time now came when we were to be born again into a completed solidarity—a Nation. This was accomplished after four years of travail, and with the surrender at Appomattox, there stood forth finally a completed nation of free and untrammelled people, the constellation on our union jack again shone out with pristine beauty, and the Star Spangled Banner was nailed forever to the masthead.

The Sixth Red Stripe.

Our banner of freedom in 1898 began its world's destiny. By an oversea victory, with Spain as our opponent, we released a struggling people in Cuba and extended our beneficence to include the Philippines and several other weak peoples.

Here, in marking our sixth red stripe, we at once challenged the attention of Europe and all the world to the fact that there now existed in the West a mighty champion of right. Since the day of our victory we have been given a respect such as our Nation had never previously received.

1917—World's War.

We are now starting into the consummation of our war destiny, and we are to finally demonstrate our flag as one of prophecy in this, its seventh score of years completed.

Quoting the historic words of President Wilson in his great war message:

"The world must be made safe for democracy. We shall fight for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes. America is privileged to spend her

blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured, God helping her."

So breathes forth to-day the reincarnated "Spirit of '76," as we proceed to justify our last red bar on the escutcheon of Democracy's Champion in this World's War for Peace.

MEETING OF JULY, 1917.

The Louisiana Historical Society held its midsummer meeting Tuesday evening, July 17th, in the Cabildo. President Cusachs and the two secretaries were present. The attendance was fair for the season.

The minutes were read, and after correction were approved; and no business reports being brought forward Mr. Cusachs introduced Dr. Holt, who read the paper he had been requested to prepare at the last meeting, "A Review of the Paper of Major Allison Owen on the History of the Washington Artillery."

The author presented it as a response to Major Owen's paper, which was a record of the details and dry facts in the life of the famous battery. Dr. Holt, yielding to the popular sentiment of admiration for the Washington Artillery, made a graceful and poetical eulogy which elicited constant bursts of applause that did not subside when the doctor, in scathing sentences, denounced the present war as conducted by the Germans and the supine attitude of the pacifists in regard to it.

Dr. Y. R. Lemonnier arose and offered a few remarks suggested by Dr. Holt's paper, comparing the young men of the present war with those who enlisted, as he had done, in the cause of the Confederacy. Both humorous and pathetic, he held the audience's closest attention. Spontaneous applause that arose from the heart, interrupted him frequently.

Mr. Henry Gill was then introduced by the President. He spoke of a recent conference he had attended at Chautauqua, at which many noted speakers of the country had gathered to decide upon the best plan for laying before the people of the United States the reasons why America is at war. His address made a serious impression on the audience, particularly when he contrasted the scientific thoroughness with which Germany con-

ducted war, with the easy-going chivalry of the nations which still followed the old principle of international warfare. When he closed there seemed to be no desire for any other consideration or discussion.

Mr. Glenk, arising, offered the following names for membership:

Mrs. Peter F. Pescud, 1413 Third Street.
Miss Eleanor Riggs, 4535 Prytania Street.
Mrs. Victoria M. Jones, 1337 Esplanade Avenue.
Mr. St. Clair Adams, 416 Hibernia Building.

They were unanimously elected.

Mr. Hart, having obtained for the Society from the sister of the late Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, the notices published in the papers after the death of the distinguished writer, contributed them to the archives of the Society.

A motion to adjourn was made, and the meeting, essentially a war-talk meeting, was brought to a close.

A REVIEW OF THE PAPER OF MAJOR ALLISON OWEN ON THE HISTORY OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

By Dr. Joseph Holt.

These remarks are offered in the spirit of a tribute so richly deserved that silence, repressing sentiments urging to utterance, in this time of national travail, and shadowing menace of the world's bereavement of its most precious jewel, government of, for and by the people, would be to charge my own soul with the disloyalty of indifference and purposeful neglect; for who is not warmly with us is openly or secretly with the enemy.

At our regular meeting in June, a paper entitled "The Washington Artillery," was read by Major Allison Owen, the commanding officer, giving in outline, breifly condensed for the occasion, a chronological record of events in the history of that famous organization; not entering into an intimate disclosure of the accumulated and treasured incidents of its inner life, the spiritual nucleus of its vitalizing energy that has created, and continues to create, an esprit de corps of the highest attainable standard of chivalry; in numerous campaigns enduring the extreme test under concentrated fire.

On the staff of its battle flag, engraved upon silver, is a list of sixty battles, in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Georgia; beginning with Bull Run, and, among others, the battles around Richmond, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Dalton, Chicamauga, Atlanta, the siege of Petersburg, and the grande finale at Appomattox.

Affairs such as these were merely mentioned, as it seemed, to keep the record straight. There was no attempted garnishment so alluringly offered in brilliant events; no wandering into the multi-colored atmosphere of old soldier reminiscence; no spectacular display of heroic action and Spartan endurance.

Yielding to none of these actualities of experience, justifying dramatic recital, the articulated elements of history, gaunt and unadorned, as a thing of life, moved forward in the serenity of duty, unconsciously commanding fear and admiration.

The naivete of sincerity, the modesty of recital, would have been strangely depreciatory had it not been reactively its own corrective, affixing the stamp of verity.

However demure here at home, I can affirm, as often a much interested observer, that in the field far away, the Washington Artillery played the game of "Tiger" with all the zeal and athletic abandon of a champion baseball team, loudly boisterous and rudely aggressive; which singularly explains the expression in the Iliad: "And they were mindful of the delight of battle!" "They knew the joy of battle!"

The paper was received with cordial recognition; but to President Cusachs' invitation there was no responsive discussion, for the reason that it was quite impossible, on the instant, to exercise the mind in analytical criticism giving words to thought, except in haphazard fashion, contrary to our custom.

Such documents furnish the skeletal framework of authentic history, scarcely noticed when recent, but of great value in years to come.

A trouble, keenly felt in our civilization, is in the fact that history, except in these later times, has seldom been recorded in its creative freshness, but has suffered through lapse of time and the inevitable forgetting, the silent evaporation and escape of truth, leaving to the ready imagination the filling of gaps for a continuous story. This clearly accounts for a "Romance History of Louisiana."

In "In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery," by Colonel Miller Owen, 1885, is laid the broad historic foundation upon which his son, Major Allison Owen, with inherited acumen and loyalty to the colors, continues the record; inscribing upon the rising shaft dedicated to valorous achievement the crowning history of the Washington Artillery in this the most direful tragedy in the human drama—the irrepressible conflict between autocratic dynasty and universal democracy.

The future of the Washington Artillery is inseparable from the fate of our people; for all that we hold dear, for our women and children, for ourselves and fellow-citizens, whom we love, it were better, a thousand times more merciful to feel the liberating pangs of death and the pains of hell forever, than to suffer the ignominy and unspeakable shame and paralyzing outrage under the robber instinct and the huge bestial animality of the German, as he has revealed himself shamelessly to an amazed world; the domination of the Chickasaws and Comanches, in their primal savagery, would be clean and noble in comparison.

Facing this monstrosity of German philosophy, called Kultur, we can well ask: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of such chains and slavery?"

When we peer into the chaotic blackness of the future and then look upon our valiant young manhood, these boys, inexpressibly loved and cherished, then it is we realize the price of liberty, transcending all values; how much more above the peace at any price of scheming poltroons, willing to see in our own land a repetition of the wholesale butcheries and debaucheries of Belgium and Northern France, more frightful than primitive savagery has ever devised seemingly inherent in the race.

Here let me register a protest against the sanctimonious sloppiness of well-paid charlatans in official high places, who cunningly ingratiate themselves under pretense of much righteousness, and political tricksters, who belittle and always oppose the noblest efforts of patriots, in order to advance themselves through treachery and evil speaking; these are the lineal "Tories" of the Revolution.

As for war! It is normal to mankind as an organic element in the conditions of existence, the biological imperative; itself dependent upon the sacrifice of life for the survival of the living, best understood when we recognize the infinite wisdom and

power, creating according to the sovereignty of His own will—without calling pacifists into consultation.

These, in their fatuity, fail to see the compensating necessities in the human problem; for, left to his own inherent inclinations in high prosperity, which means high living, man quickly lapses into the degeneracy of self-gratification in the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye and presumptuous arrogancy of life, eventually not worth the killing, unless a heaven-sent compulsory reaction, supremely greater than ourselves, compels us suddenly to "About face!" subordinating body and soul to the larger imperative obligations of duty to our better selves in allegience to our country and the higher needs of the human race.

War in an instant has transformed this happy-go-lucky, dollar-grabbing, pleasure-seeking people into a consolidated unit of free-handed, self-sacrificing patriotism, hungry for training in discipline and obedience; already leading the nations to a universal knowledge and acceptance of American-born government of, for and by the people. "Man in his highest estate can do no more!"

As long as we, the American people, are not utterly debased in cowardice and greed, wars and rumors of wars will keep the Washington Artillery in furbished and glittering preparedness.

MINUTES OF OCTOBER, 1917.

The Louisiana Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, October 16th, at the Cabildo. President and Secretary were present, and a small gathering of members and visitors.

Minutes of the July meeting were read and approved.

Mr. W. O. Hart reported that, authorized by the Executive Committee of the Society, he had presented to the War Library two hundred copies of Mr. Stanley Arthur's "Battle of New Orleans," freshly bound for the occasion. He read a note of thanks for this, from Mr. Henry M. Gill, chairman of the War Library Committee for Louisiana and Mississippi.

Mr. Joe Mitchell Pilcher then read his carefully prepared essay, "The Story of Marksville." It was listened to with great interest, the notes on Indian tribes containing much new and original information. The fight at Fort DeRussy was told with

spirit, and the reminiscences of Ruth McEnery Stuart with pathos.

At the end there was some informal and pleasant talk about the origin of the Indian people of America. Mr. Dymond, as usual, gave some interesting personal experiences.

The following persons, proposed by Mr. Hart for membership, were elected:

Miss Alys M. Goforth, Baton Rouge, La.
Mr. J. A. Badger, 7315 St. Charles Avenue.
Mr. Jules Mazerat, 1921 Ursuline Street.
Milton A. Dunn, M. D., Colfax, La.
Miss Nellie W. Price, 1231 Webster Street.
Mr. J. M. Pilcher, Marksville, La.

Mr. Hart called attention to the services to be held in the City Hall on the 24th in honor of the founding of New Orleans, celebrated that day in Paris. He also presented a request from Mrs. James Rainey, that some of the portraits of the Historical Society's gallery be loaned to the fair to be held at an early date. After a little discussion from members the matter was left to the President to decide.

The meeting then adjourned.

GRACE KING.

THE STORY OF MARKSVILLE, LA.

By JOE MITCHELL PILCHER.

Let us set back the hands of the clock of Time some two or three centuries, after which we shall unroll the map of the great continent of North America and look upon it as it was then. Beyond the Alleghanies to the majestic Father of Waters, let your eyes wander. Then glance down this mighty river to the mouth of the Red, where the two streams are confluent. There let your eyes rest.

Before you a beautiful prairie rolls and stretches to the land of the setting sun. It is an unshorn field, boundless and beautiful, a region whose every object wears the image of its Maker. His Spirit—the Great Spirit—speaks in the roars of its mighty rivers and moves in the wind as it "wakes to ecstacy the tall grass of the great prairie of Avoyelles.

All up and down this prairie roamed the wolf and bear. In the tall grass lurked and skulked the dusky savage, and the

earth was made to tremble as the vast herds of bison and buffalo swept cyclone-like across this beautiful and romantic prairie.

The original denizens of this Garden of God were the Avoyelles, a tribe once puissant but long since departed. The Avoyelles proudly boasted of a classic antiquity in their supposed descent from the Aztecs. However, this is a question of grave doubt and speculative debate. If not classic in history, the country of the Avoyelles is at least classic and historic in soil, for the legions of De Soto, the missionary crusaders of France, and the British regulars crossed its borders and traversed its plains.

The word "Avoyelles" signifies "People of the Rocks," and was ascribed to them by Iberville, who sojourned with the tribe several days. But the origin of the word is lost in obscurity. However, it is the supposition of a few that its derivation arose from the fact that the Avoyelles secured flint from the Arkansas and traded it to the neighboring tribes.

In 1700 Iberville met forty Avoyelles warriors in the village of the Houmas, offering their services to suppress an invasion of the formidable Choctaws. From the Avoyelles Iberville learned that they once lived with the Natchez, but because of the perpetual wars which raged among them they were forced to leave the Natchez and live elsewhere. They crossed the Mississippi and came over to what is now Avoyelles Parish.

St. Denis, who figures prominently in the early history of Natchitoches, met the Avoyelles in 1714 on his way to Mexico in company with Penicaut. La Harpe, the French explorer and historian, speaking of them, says:

"On the 21st we became aware of some savage hunters to the left of Red River. I sent one of my pirogues to find them; they were of the tribe of Avoyelles. They made us some presents of quarters of bear and deer. I kept them many days in order to hunt. They killed for me ten deer and a bear, a quantity of bustards, ducks, some rabbits and many squirrels; they also caught many fish for me. I made them a present of two guns."

Du Pratz, another French historian of the period, states that the Avoyelles were middlemen in trading horses between the Mexicans and the French.

Like all other Indians, the Avoyelles were of a restless nature, and they wandered from place to place. They lived at

various points on the Red River, and finally came to Spring Bayou and Old River, their last abodes.

We trace the course of their wanderings by huge earth mounds which they left here and their in their train. These mounds were of two sorts, domiciliary and mortuary. As the words imply, mounds of the former type were those upon which the Indians built their cabins so as to insure their safety from the annual floods; and the mounds of the latter type were built for burial purposes. The mound near Old River, about a mile south of Marksville, is of the mortuary type, while the one a few yards away is of the domiciliary.

At certain intervals these Indians gathered the bones of their dead and placed them in one huge mound. The Indians held the remains of the dead in great reverence and accompanied these burials with pomp and ceremony. With the bones were placed certain relics, such as arrow heads, earthen pots, beads and the like.

There is one mound of this interesting chain which deserves particular attention. It is the one situated about a mile from the mouth of Bayou L'Eau Noire, in the woods, but now crossed by a levee. This mound, about square, faces the cardinal points of the compass, obviously showing that the savages must have had some knowledge of astronomy.

To-day this great tribe is completely extinct, and as far back as 1805 its last remnant was two or three women living among the French. The Indians living near Marksville are not Avoyelles stock, but are descendants of the Tunicas.

The name "Tunica" signifies "Men" or "People." De Soto encountered them in Northeastern Louisiana at a salt lick on the Ouachita. Marquette met them in 1676 on the Yazoo, where they had several small villages. In his famous voyage of 1682, La Salle did not visit them, because of their enmity with the Arkansas. Tonti only makes mention of them. During the hunting season Joutel encountered their camp in Northeastern Louisiana.

The first white men to meet them on the Yazoo were two missionary priests from Canada. These priests converted many of them, baptizing several dying children and the chief. One of these priests was Father Davion. He had great influence

among these Indians. On one occasion his great zeal prompted him to demolish the idols of one of the Tunica temples. The Indians sought his life, but the chief shielded him from harm.

Some time later they captured an English trader, who, upon escaping, assembled the Alabamas, Carolinas and Chickasaws to war against them. Feeling that they were not strong enough to resist the attack, in October of 1706, they migrated to the mouth of the Red. Father Davion's mission was moved along with the tribe. This good old man was a power among the Indians in advancing the teachings of the Catholic Church. He was a pioneer, too, in the spreading of education. The Indians reposed in him complete confidence and looked upon him as their guardian.

In 1714 St. Denis passed through their village and persuaded the Tunica chief to accompany him on an expedition through Texas. During the Natchez war Penicaut and many refugees found an asylum in the Tunica village. It was at this time the Tunicas offered their services to Bienville, but he declined them because of the prevalent rumor that they had offered rewards to certain warriors for his scalp.

La Harpe met the Tunicas in 1719, and states that Father Davion had completely induced them to abandon their idolatry. In 1721, Father Charlevoix, the historian of New France, visited them. He stated that the chief prided himself on wearing French apparel. Father Charlevoix further states that the chief's cabin was exquisitely adorned and that his wealth was great.

When the Capuchin Fathers came over to Louisiana, Father Davion returned to France, where he died soon after. Passing through their village in 1727, the missionary, Poisson, told the Tunicas of Father Davion's death. They mourned his death, and the chief "seemed to wish for a missionary." But Poisson remarks that the chief bore no mark of being a Christian, except the name, a medal and a rosary.

In 1723 the Tunicas accompanied Bienville on his second expedition against the Natchez, and their chief was severely wounded. When the great Natchez war broke out in 1729 they again aided the French, and were of considerable assistance as scouts. Their chief took an active, prominent part in this campaign. But he crossed his Rubicon in so doing, for the Natchez

proved to be an inexorable foe. After their war with the French, the Natchez engaged the Tunicas in battle and almost annihilated them. Among the first to fall was the Tunica chief.

In March of the year 1764, in company with the Avoyelles, they pounced upon some English pirogues under the command of Morgan, and killed six Britishers, wounding several. The refusal of the English to surrender a slave who fled from them aroused them to this attack.

Some time between the Revolutionary War and the annexation of Louisiana to the United States, occurred their final migration to the great Marksville prairie. The cause of this movement is unknown. Here they obtained a grant of land, where a few families are still to be found, among them the old Valsine Chiki, considered to be the chief of the Tunica remnant.

The arts, crafts and daily life of the Tunica were very similar to those of the great Natchez. Their houses consisted of a framework of slender poles covered with palmetto leaves, corn husks and grass. Gravier tells us that their manner of dress resembled that of the Natchez. The women were deft at spinning a kind of cloth which they called mulberry cloth. In diet they were vegetarians, their chief foods being squash, wild fruits and roots.

Like all other tribes ,they had a temple dedicated to the Great Spirit. It stood upon a mound, where spirits were thought to dwell. The Tunicas were sun-worshippers, and among their household gods were symbols of the sun. Among their religious traditions is an account of a great flood, of which they were warned by the Great Spirit.

The Tunicas observed several annual feasts, their chief feast occurring at "roasting-ear time." In observing this feast, corn was roasted and placed in pots at the head of the graves in their cemetery. This act was repeated on four consecutive days, on the last of which the Indians fasted until noon, when they assembled at the home of the medicine man or priest. This medicine man, who was keeper of the cemetery, harangued the assembly with a speech, after which he sat them down to a feast. At the feast he regaled them with the deeds of heroism of their ancestors. The feast over, the Indians gathered in a ring to witness the war dance. Until a score or more of years ago the Tunicas continued to hold these war dances, which were attended by the citizens of Marksville and the surrounding country. But all these

things have become history. The Tunicas themselves are fast becoming extinct, and the tribe will soon be no more. The great tale of a passing race is written on the faces of the remaining half-breeds now living near Marksville.

With the passing of the Avoyelles a new race of men came to inhabit their land. This race came in due time to make the prairie blossom as the rose. It was a sturdy race which brought with it civilization. Following its advent great changes are taking place. The few Tuncas that remain are becoming civilized. The warwhoop is heard no more, for the hatchet has long been buried.

The aspect of this country has greatly changed. Men with coonskin caps and bearskin suits are seen chasing the deer where once the crafty red man followed the bison and bear. The wigwams are seen no more, and in their stead are the log cabins of the first settlers scattered here and there over the prairie, each with a few rows of corn surrounding it. These wide borders are fast becoming populous. A village springs up and the wilderness recedes.

It is the Caucasian who has come. He has brought civilization into the land of the Avoyelles.

This great move was begun in 1809 by a sturdy French pioneeer from Pointe Coupee. He was a trader and planter, and owned a considerable tract of land in the great prairie of Avoyelles, part of which bordered the Red.

This was Marc Elishe. In 1809 he set out in a covered wagon with a few slaves to settle this country. A certain scout by the name of Rabelais accompanied him on this journey.

In those days such a journey was a perilous adventure. So these staunch pioneers braved its dangers, and in so doing they made history.

After an uneventful journey the settlers reached the Tunica village of Coulee des Grues, where the chief met them with the pipe of peace. Marc Elishe, being eager to push forward, was not long in resuming his journey toward Red River.

In the colonization period, when the railroad was unknown, cities and towns were built on rivers or at crossroads. This facilitated trade and transportation. It was the intention of Marc Elishe to locate on the Red. Such a location would ad-

vance trade and render a steady market for his farm products. At this time the Red was plied by the flatboat and paddle-wheel scows. Under such favorable conditions he could also establish a trading post and slave market.

But, according to tradition, fate had somewhat to do in selecting the site for the town of Marksville.

It so happened when this little band of pioneers reached the site of our Courthouse Square, the mishap of a broken wagon wheel befell them. Being unable to repair the wheel, they were hindered from journeying further. Moreover, the friendly attitude of the Tunicas and the fertile prairie lands readily induced them to settle here. The wagon was converted into a store and trading post, about which was built the town.

After Marc Elishe blazed the trail, other settlers began to move in. It did not take long for this obscure trading post to grow into a village. This shambling settlement was not laid out according to plans or map. It just grew by itself, after its own way, like an ungoverned child. These first settlers did not even mark out thoroughfares. To them it was easier to follow the winding cowpaths. This accounts for the meandering course the Marksville pedestrian sometimes finds himself describing.

Although little is known of Marc Elishe, we know that he was the godfather of Albert Gallatin Morrow. It was to the latter he bequeathed a certain tract of land which comprised the site of the Courthouse Square and the estate of G. L. Mayer. This bequest was made with the express proviso that Mr. Morrow was not to sell or dispose of this property in any way except for the education of his children. Beyond this nothing else is known of Marc Elishe, and he flits into the past like a shadow. Even tradition is silent concerning his later life, and the date of his death and place of burial are matters of conjecture. Indeed, that entire period of our history, ranging from the coming of Marc Elishe against the end of the first half-century, is a total blank and may well be called our dark age.

Following the resignation of Judah P. Benjamin from the United States Senate, the old Pelican State seceded. The Spirit of '61 had thrilled the South.

Louisiana was a power in the Confederacy, and the town of Marksville did its part. Our men and boys responded to the

call and fought bravely. Some of the old veterans are still living, and it is a rare treat to sit at their feet while they tell of the battles fought around Marksville.

There were a few skirmishes in the vicinity of Marksville, and in the Parish of Avoyelles; prominent among these are the engagements at Mansura and Yellow Bayou. There were some noted battles fought at Fort De Russey on Red River, five miles from Marksville.

This fort was constructed at the inception of the war by the Confederates, under the auspices of Colonel De Russey. He meant to control the Red with a chain of forts along its banks. At the bend in the river, at Gordon's Landing, he built this fort. The fort stood about five hundred yards from the river over which it had a most commanding view.

Early in the war the Federals attempted to blockade the river. To accomplish this purpose Admiral Porter sent the Queen of the West up the river to reconnoitre. Having safely passed the batteries at Vicksburg, the Queen steamed up the Red to bombard the fort. Upon nearing the fort she was discerned and fired upon. Under a heavy fire of the fort's battery she got aground on a sandbar and was boarded by the Confederates. The crew were obliged to desert the Queen to prevent being captured. The Queen was refitted and added to the Confederate ram fleet. Later she was captutred by the Federals and destroyed. A full history of this old ram would be a very interesting feature of the war. She accomplished more than any other vessel in the inland service.

In May following, Banks planned a vigorous campaign against Alexandria. He was to lead the troops on land while Rear Admiral Porter shelled the town with his ironclads. In pursuance of this plan Lieutenant Hart was sent up the river with a small fleet to ascertain whether Fort De Russey was abandoned. Upon reaching Black River, he learned that neither boats nor soldiers had been seen in the neighborhood for some time.

That night some of the officers landed and learned from two Frenchmen that the Confederates were planning to abandon the fort the next day and were going to take the guns up the river to Alexandria and there prepare for Banks. On the following morning, as the fleet came in sight of the fort's advance picket,

rushed out from the woods declaring that he was a strong Union man. He proved to be a cowardly deserter. He readily divulged the plans of the fort and piloted the fleet up the river to the fort.

In the meantime Captain Kelso, of the Confederate army, had been sent down with two armed steamboats to take the guns of the fort up to Alexandria. He had also constructed a heavy raft across the river and secured it to trees on either shore. Behind the levee he had thirty or forty cavalry armed with carbines. When the Federal fleet steamed into view they commenced the action with a discharge of five guns. The Confederates returned it promptly, and it was kept up vigorously until the smoke obscured their view. When the smoke cleared away, the firing was repeated. A 32-pounder ball from the Confederate steamer Cotton carried away the wheel, killing the pilot of the main Federal ram.

The cavalry were busy picking off the officers; they were a great help. After an hour's engagement the Federal fleet turned around and steamed down the river. Captain Kelso immediately evacuated the fort and took the guns up to Alexdria. These guns had been taken from a Federal ram some time previous. The Federal losses were far more than the Confederate. It was a great battle, probably the greatest fought on the Red.

On reaching the mouth of the river the retreating fleet met the fleet of Admiral Porter coming up the river on its way to Alexandria. They found the fort evacuated and had no trouble in passing through the obstruction. They destroyed the fort's casements and burned all Confederate property. The fleet then proceeded up to Alexandria, which was also found evacuated. At Black River the fleet was repulsed and all Federal gunboats were ordered down the river.

A part of Banks' army returned to Simsport. Two days later the remainder left Alexandria and were on the road to Simsport. They followed the road along the river and their rear was protected by Lieutenant Ellet's rams. Upon reaching Fort De Russey they left the river and marched through Marksville.

In the fall of 1863 the Confederates again occupied the fort and were employed for five months strengthening it. A formid-

able barricade was built across the river, firmly held by piles driven into the mud. The garrison was 5,000 strong, in command of General Walker. The battery was iron-plated and casemated. The Confederates depended upon this fort to stop all advances made by any army or navy in that part of the country.

A huge fleet of ironclads assembled at the mouth of the Red, joined by 10,000 troopers from Sherman's command, and proceeded up the river to capture the fort and join Banks at Alexandria. On arriving at the mouth of the Atchafalaya, part of the fleet ascended that stream while the remainder steamed up the river to amuse the forts by feints until the troopers could arrive and attack the fort from the rear.

The detachment of the fleet which went up to Simsport encountered a body of Confederate soldiers. The crew drove them back, and upon the arrival of the Federal soldiers the Confederates retreated to Fort De Russey. General Walker left the fort in charge of 300 men and retreated toward Alexandria with the others. Soon after, the boats joined the main part of the fleet at the fort. The obstruction had already been removed. After a brisk musketry fire, the Federal soldiers took the fort. About fifty Confederates were killed and the rest were taken prisoners.

When I made a trip to the City of New York in the summer of 1916, I did not go there to see the skyscrapers of that great city; I went there to see the author of "Sonny." After a brief correspondence I arranged for an interview with Ruth McEnery Stuart. The great teachers of the world are never without their disciples, and, as the late Elbert Hubbard tells us, the world always makes a beaten path to the abode of a good author. I was, therefore, but one of the many who repaired from time to time to the residence on West Fifty-eighth Street. But on arriving there, I was shocked to learn that the master writer of fiction was ill as a result of overtaxed mentality.

God often goes to somewhat obscure places for His great men. He also goes to such places for His great women. The quaint little village of the prairie—Marksville of 1856—was the scene of the nativity of Ruth McEnery, later Mrs. Stuart. This little girl was destined to become a novelist whose genius the South is proud of.

The McEnery family resided in an humble home—a true nestling place for the offspring of genius—which stood on the present site of the residence of the late Mayor Couvillion. Writing for the *Times-Democrat* in 1897, Mrs. Eva Sewell Gaines thus describes the McEnery residence:

"* * * The dwelling, with its dim gray stucco walls and quaint saddle roof seems a bit of old-time history. The ceilings are low, with rafters painted; the walls are of brick and stucco, the latter peeling off, leaving unsightly scars. The mantels are high, narrow and of carved wood. Altogether, the place wears an eerie aspect."

Ruth was the daughter of James and Mary Routh (Stirling) McEnery. Her father was an unassuming merchant, but a man of distinction personally, as was his family for generations, both in Ireland and in Louisiana, where they have been men of professions and where they were called to high positions in public life. Two McEnerys have been elected Governor of Louisiana. Moreover, Mrs. Stuart was the kinswoman of five Governors.

Her mother came from a long line of sturdy Scotch ancestry, the Rouths and Stirlings. It was the Stirlings whose crest bore the oft-quoted motto: "Be sure you're right, then gang forward." With such a noble ancestry Ruth McEnery, the woman, was possessed of all the inherent qualities of a high-bred Southern woman.

Ruth, when but a child, was sent to New Orleans, where she was educated until 1865. In 1879 she married Alfred O. Stuart, a cotton planter in Southwestern Arkansas, where she lived until her husband's death, occurring four years after their marriage. Later she moved to New York with her only son, Stirling McEnery Stuart.

Mrs. Stuart was born with a pen, and she soon realized it. In New York her literary career was begun in earnest. The Stuart Apartment soon became a literary center.

Among her many stories and novels, "Sonny," Salina Sue," "Babette" and "Mary Ellen" stand first and foremost. In her writings she has not forgotten her native State and its Crescent City, where she received those childish impressions which ever cling to one. Her recollections of the inland country folk of Arkansas are depicted in "The Woman's Exchange" and other stories.

Mrs. Stuart is also a poet, and a philosopher as well. Of course, she did not found a school of thought or anything like that. Neither is her philosophy the polished, high-sounding logic of an Emerson. It is the diamond-in-the-rough sort, as found in her clever little poems, "Daddy Do-Funny's Wisdom Jingles." I think the best thing she ever wrote in the way of poetry was the little poem about the canary. There is as much philosophy in it as poetry:

"De little yaller cage-bird preems 'is wings,
And he mounts 'is pyerch an' sings an' sings.
He feels 'is cage, but I 'spec he low
To take what comes an' sing anyhow!"

And would not the following, taken from her masterly tragedy "Mary Ellen," do honor to a Novalis?

"They are great mystics, after all, the children. And are they not, perhaps, wise mystics who sit and wonder and worship, satified not to understand?"

It is in the "Cocoon" she so wisely muses, after the manner of a Jacques:

"I am one of the dramatis personæ in the great tragedy of 'Life and Death.' We're all in it, whether we realize it or not. I know I'm cast for something, and sometimes I'm afraid to stir lest I jostle my cap and ring by bells."

Her style of writing is beautiful and brilliant. All through her works there is a striking beauty, both in style and sentiment. It is this which peculiarly distinguishes her as a master writer. And yet her style is not remarkable; but it is such that raises in the reader an emotion of the gentle, placid kind, overspreading the imagination with an agreeable and pleasing serenity.

No one who loves the masters but must see, therefore, the touch of the master hand in her writings. Hence, there is no need of monuments nor essays to perpetuate her name and fame, for her works are in themselves an immortality.

Mounds Excavated by Dr. Moore.

The mounds of the interesting chain along Red River, and in the vicinity of Marksville, were excavated in 1912 by Dr. Clarence B. Moore, the noted archæologist of Philadelphia. He published the result of the discoveries under the title of "Some

Aboriginal Sites on Red River." The discoveries therein set forth are of interest both to our history and to archæology.

We made mention of a square mound with the sides facing the cardinal points of the compass. This mound is situated about a mile from the mouth of Bayou L'Eau Noire, and is known as the upper mound. It does not seem likely that it was constructed for burial purposes. It is subject to overflow, and water has been seen to almost reach the summit plateau. It is most likely a mound of the domiciliary type which was abandoned and used as a burial ground. This was often the case in the event of migration.

The bones discovered were lying near the surface in bunches and in a few cases singly. In the bunched burials were skulls of children and adults. If the aborigines who dwelt on, and buried in, this mound were accustomed to placing tributes with their dead, the mortuary offerings must have been of a perishable character, for mementoes of no sort were found.

A short distance away is the lower mound on Bayou L'Eau Noire. The skeletons in this mound had been placed on the back. The aborigines who buried here placed tributes with the dead; mussel shells were found at the heads and wrists of some. These were, perhaps, the chiefs and warriors. Near the bones of one was found an earthenware vessel. The ware is gray and apparently had undergone imperfect firing, which seems to be characteristic of much of the ware found on lower Red River.

At the ankles of a few were found pebbles, doubtless belonging to rattles. These must have been the medicine men or war dancers. One skeleton was found with the legs crossed. Near by was another lying at full length having beneath the right shoulder blade a pigment preparation of red oxide or iron. Over the humerus of another was a badly broken vessel. These were the only burials found here with tributes in association.

Apart from the human remains, though no doubt at one time with them, lay the fragments of broken pottery, barbed arrow heads and rattles. Among the broken vessels was found a large bottle of soft gray ware. It was curiously designed, and bore great resemblance to the pottery designs of the Aztecs. A similar bottle was discovered some time prior to this in a mound excavated in Mississippi.

The lower mound, on Saline Point, is in sight from the river bank. This mound is of circular basal outline. Few discoveries were made here. The only one worthy of mention was a small earthenware peace pipe.

The upper mound on Saline Point is situated in woods. The remains and evidences of cremation were found here. Du Pratz says that none of the Indians in Louisiana practiced cremation. It is very unlikely that the custom of these Indians had changed in his time. One of the cremations showed traces of fire, as it was associated with masses of burnt clay, and with wasp nests of the same, hardened by fire, and upon two of these nests were distinct imprints of matting. It is probable that the nests were originally on a wigwam and burned when the remains were cremated. As a rule, all material showing fire was discarded. This, however, was an exception to the custom.

In many cases calcined bones were found. This condition was due, perhaps, to aboriginal disturbances. The mound contained all sorts of pottery, one of the pieces having a feature worthy of remark. The pot in question was incised with yellow designs. At the center of the base was a round hole which had been purposely made prior to firing. This vessel is a ceremonial vessel and the hole was made to "kill" the vessel in order to fire its soul that it might accompany the soul of its owner to the land of the spirits. This custom was practiced chiefly by the aborigines of Florida. Among other things were diminutive vases half-fired, bearing rude decorations and evidently made as toys for the wee papoose.

Near Normand Landing is a symmetrical mound of circular base. Nothing of any consequence was found here, save a flint drill. A short distance further up the river is a cemetery on the Johnson place, situated a quarter of a mile from the river. The burials here were made on the level ground, no mounds being made. Part of a skeleton was found in order, the remainder of which had been disturbed when the burial was transferred from the bonehouse.

A mile southeast of the Johnson Landing is a mound situated on the Mayer place. It is in woods and surrounded by thick underbrush. No excavation was made here. At Moncla is another mound in view from the water in a cultivated field on prairie land said to be above reach of high water. The sides of

the mound are too steep to permit the use of a plow. The owner would not allow excavation because of the thought that treasure was buried there. This ridiculous idea is widespread and sometimes acts as a deterrent to the ignorant when permission to excavate is requested.

The last mound of the Avoyelles chain is about five miles in an easterly direction from the town of Echo. It is situated some distance from the river, but is near a former course of that stream. This mound is called the Island, for the reason that it forms an apex to some elevated ground which is not covered, in periods of high water. The burials here are all post-Columbian, since glass beads were found in association.

Such in detail are the discoveries of Dr. Moore, copied in part by his kind permission.

Marksville's charter of incorporation was signed in 1843 by the Governor of Louisiana, P. O. Hebert, and approved in 1845.

MARKSVILLE'S CHARTER.

No. 126. An Act to incorporate the Town of Marksville, in the Parish of Avoyelles.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened.

That the inhabitants of the town of Marksville, in the Parish of Avoyelles, be and are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the town of Marksville, and as such can sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, shall possess a right to establish a common seal, and the same to annul, alter or change at pleasure.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the limits of said town of Marksville shall be laid out in a square in such manner as to include six hundred and forty acres, making the Courthouse in said town the center as near as can be done with a just regard to the interests of the inhabitants of said town, under the directions of the Mayor and Aldermen of said town or a majority of them.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the municipality of said town of Marksville shall consist of a Mayor and five Aldermen, three of whom together with the Mayor shall constitute a quorum to transact business; no person shall be eligible to the office of Mayor or Alderman unless he possesses in his own right real estate in the said town of Marksville; and the said Mayor

and Aldermen shall be chosen by the qualified voters, as hereinafter provided for in this act; said Aldermen and Mayor to be elected on the first Monday in June of each and every year, and the members thus elected shall continue in office during the term of one year next ensuing, and until others are elected in their stead, according to the provisions of this act; and provided, that if from some accident or other cause an election should not take place on the day fixed by the provisions of this section, then an election shall be held as soon thereafter as possible, the Mayor or a majority of the Aldermen giving ten days notice of such election by advertisement in a newspaper, if any should be published in said Parish of Avoyelles, and in case no newspapers are published at the time, then notice in writing, stuck up in three of the most public places in said town of Marksville, shall be deemed sufficient notice of said election.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the said Mayor and Aldermen shall constitute a board for the government of said town, and they shall have and possess the following powers, to-wit: First, they shall have the power to lay a tax upon all taxable property within their limits, not to exceed the amount of the parish tax upon the same property; second, they shall possess all the powers within said limits which have been heretofore exercised by the Police Jury of said Parish of Avoyelles; third, they shall have the power to prohibit houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses, and impose a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each contravention of this act in relation to said disorderly houses or houses of ill-fame; fourth, they shall have power to remove all nuisances, tax all plays, shows, billiard tables and every other species of games not expressly prohibited by the laws of the State, in such sum as to them may seem just and proper; provided, that said tax shall never exceed one hundred per cent. on the State tax; fifth, they shall have power to appoint a Treasurer, Secretary and Collector, and such other officers as may be necessary for the administration of said town of Marksville, and to require such bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties as the said Mayor and Aldermen by their own by-laws may prescribe; sixth, they shall have power to remove all persons who may be seized with any contagious or infectious diseases, and establish a hospital in the neighborhood for their comfort and reception; seventh, they shall have power to prescribe fines for all breaches of this act of incorporation of the by-laws of said town of Marksville, not to exceed fifty dollars, and the same to sue for and recover for the use of said town or corporation; eighth, they shall possess all the powers that are prescribed by law for the government of corporations in general.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the Mayor shall be ex-officio justice of the peace within said limits, and shall be com-

missioned accordingly; and in case of non-acceptance of said commission, he shall forfeit his office of Mayor; and the inhabitants of said town shall proceed to the election of a successor, agreeable to the provisions of this act; said Mayor shall have power to suppress all riots, routs and unlawful assemblies, affrays and tumults, and all breaches of the peace, and to arrest all offenders, in the same way that justices of the peace may or can do.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That the Mayor and Aldermen shall, immediately after this election, take the necessary oath of office to discharge their several duties as prescribed by this act; and immediately thereafter to cause a correct survey and plan of said town to be made, which shall exhibit the position of the various lots therein, and their several contents, the length and width of the streets, and their relative courses, and to make such alterations in the present plan of said town, if any there be, as may meet the exigencies of the occasion; provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the established rights and privileges of individuals.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That any justice of the peace, residing in the Parish of Avoyelles, and he is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the inhabitants of said town of Marksville, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and five Aldermen, by posting up a notification at three of the most public places in said town, at least fifteen days previous to holding of said election, and that every free male citizen over the age of twenty-one years, who has resided six months in said town, and shall have paid, or be liable to pay, a State, town, city or parish tax, shall have the right of voting at said elections of Mayor and Aldermen of said town; provided, that no person be entitled to vote unless he is a citizen of the United States.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That the Mayor and Aldermen shall have power to make by-laws for the government of said town, and the same to repeal or modify; provided, said by-laws are not inconsistent with the laws of Louisiana, nor repugnant to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana nor that of the United States.

C. DERBIGNY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FELIX GARCIA,
President of the Senate.

Approved: April 6th, 1843.

A. MOUTON,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Amendment to Charter of Marksville.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the fourth section of the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Marksville, in the Parish of Avoyelles," be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read thus: That the said Mayor and Aldermen shall constitute a board for the government of said town, and they shall have and possess the following powers, to-wit: First, they shall have power to lay a tax upon all taxable property within their limits, not to exceed the amount of the parish tax upon the same property; second, they shall possess all the powers within said limits which have been heretofore exercised by the Police Jury of the said Parish of Avoyelles; third, they shall have power to prohibit houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses, and to impose a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each contravention of this act in relation to said disorderly houses or houses of ill-fame; fourth, they shall have power to remove all nuisances, tax all plays, shows, billiard tables and every other species of games not expressly prohibited by the laws of this State, in such sum as to them may seem just and proper; provided, that said tax shall not exceed one hundred per cent. on the State tax; and provided further, that the Police Jury of the Parish of Avoyelles shall no longer have any jurisdiction within the limits of said town or impose any tax on persons or property therein, except such jurisdiction as may be necessary to impose such special tax as may be required to make and repair the courthouse and jail in said town, for which purpose taxes may be levied on the property within said town or corporation by the Police Jury, equal and no more than, on property in other portions of said parish; fifth, they shall have power to appoint a Treasurer, Secretary and Collector, and such other officers as may be necessary for the administration of said town of Marksville, and to require such bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties as the said Mayor and Aldermen by their by-laws may prescribe; sixth, they shall have power to remove all persons who may be seized with any contagious or infectious diseases, and establish a hospital in the neighborhood for their comfort and reception; seventh, they shall have power to prescribe fines for all breaches of this act of incorporation, or of the by-laws of said town of Marksville, not to exceed fifty dollars, and the same to sue for and recover for the use of said town or corporation; eighth, they shall possess all powers that are prescribed by law for the government of corporations in general.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That no person shall be eligible to the office of Mayor or Aldermen who does not reside within the limits of said corporation and possesses the legal quali-

fications necessary to entitle him to a seat in the General Assembly of this State.

Be it further enacted, That the election for the officers of said town of Marksville, as contemplated in this act, shall take place on the first Saturday of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and on the first Saturday of June each succeeding year; and all laws contrary to this act are hereby repealed.

JOHN M. SANDIDGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
President of the Senate.

Approved: March 9th, 1855.
P. O. HEBERT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.
ANDREW S. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

FROM AN INDIAN VILLAGE
TO A COUNTY SEAT;
FROM A TRADING POST
TO A THRIVING MUNICIPALITY;
MORE THAN A CENTURY OF HISTORY.
SUCH IS THE STORY OF MARKSVILLE.
FINIS.

JOE MITCHELL PILCHER.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Louisiana Society met in the Cabildo on Tuesday, November 27th, at 8 o'clock, the usual date of meeting having been changed by the Executive Committee out of compliment to the Prison Reform Association meeting that had pre-empted all the evenings of the third week in November for their meetings. There was a good attendance of members and guests. The President was absent, but was replaced by Mr. John Dymond.

After the reading of the minutes the following members were placed in nomination and elected:

Mr. James Long Wright, 617 Common Street.
Mr. Alfred S. Amer, St. Charles Hotel.
Mr. Robert Legier, 124 Carondelet Street.
Mr. F. A. Brunet, 313 Royal Street.
Miss Marie L. Points, 930 Elysian Fields Street.

Miss Marie V. Denegre, 2427 St. Charles Street.
Mrs. J. W. Carnahan, 2204 Calhoun Street.
Mrs. Benjamin Ory, 1620 Seventh Street.
Mrs. Fred Querens, 2016 Baronne Street.
Mr. P. L. Noblom, 516 Canal Street.

Miss Grace King read the paper of the evening, "The Real Philip Nolan," the material for which, original documents and letters, were furnished by Miss Kate Minor, who was present, and who added greatly to the interest of the paper by the reminiscences she was able to contribute on the life history of Philip Nolan, who had married a great-aunt of hers.

Mr. Hart made a short report about the Bienville celebration held in the City Hall on October 24th.

Mrs. Gregory reported that her husband, stationed in France, had in a letter described the bi-centennial celebration of the founding of New Orleans held in Paris on the same date as this Bienville celebration in this city. He said it was largely attended and in every way worthy of the event.

There was some short discussion after Miss King's paper before the Society adjourned.

THE REAL PHILIP NOLAN.

By Grace King.

We are all of us acquainted with the remarkable story, "The Man Without a Country," by Edward Everett Hale; one of the classic gems of our literature. Its theme infinitely above the usual commonplace theme of the short story, coupled with a title of sinister significance, has placed it apart in a class to itself.

The man without a country! What a mournful echo the title arouses in the heart! It conveys, and apparently was meant to convey, a severe moral, appearing, as it did, in the period closely following the Civil War. The moral did not commend it at first to Southern readers, who have since had to learn to accept and admire it for its pure literary beauty and exalted ideals, and as we see to-day, its impartial sincerity of sentiment. When the story first appeared, it was taken in such sober seriousness, so much curiosity was aroused as to its origin, whether the hero, Philip Nolan existed in romance or in real life, that Hale, in a

preface to one of its numerous editions, felt constrained to state that the story lacked all foundation in fact; but later he wrote a novel called "Philip Nolan and His Friends," a story built upon historical records, which with a different fate from "The Man Without a Country," is to be found now only in the limbo of unread books in public libraries, where it holds its position merely by virtue of the preface containing Hale's reflections on his hero.

"I feel," he writes, "that I owe something to the memory of Philip Nolan, whose name I took unguardedly for the name of a hero of my own creation." The part that the real Philip Nolan played in the history of our country is far more important than that of many a hero who has statues raised in his honor. He was murdered by the Spanish government, who dishonored its own passport for his murder. Spain was strong then, and America was weak, and Mr. Jefferson a "pacifist."

Philip Nolan was a Southerner, and his story, in truth, belongs to us in Louisiana. How it was captured and made, as we may say, a spoil of conquest, is one of the interesting memories of our distinguished co-member, Miss Kate Minor, of Southdown plantation, Terrebonne Parish, whose life seems held together by a chain of such memories. This one, with the papers belonging to it, she has graciously put at the service of the Historical Society. She, and she alone, can explain why Philip Nolan's name should have been singled out to typify a rare incident of disloyalty, with its unnecessarily cruel and harsh punishment. Hale while traveling in leisurely, philosophical fashion through the South after the close of the Confederate War, came to Louisiana, and was, no doubt, glad to leave the sad war-beaten City of New Orleans for the country, particularly for so beautiful a region of the State as Terrebonne Parish, where if anywhere in the world Nature was strong and opulent enough to conceal, if not cure the ravages of war.

In Terrebonne, he enjoyed further the hospitality of a typical Southern home, that of Mr. William J. Minor, on the plantation which green, fertile and prosperous bears so well the pleasant English name of "Southdown." Miss Minor relates that she recalls with vivid distinctness the picture of her mother sitting and talking with the distinguished, handsome stranger, lately numbered with the foes of her country, entertaining him in the charming way that Southern ladies have always known how to

entertain strangers in their homes, so that to alter the Biblical expression, when they have passed on, they have found that they have often been entertained by angels unawares. Naturally the conversation did not turn on the recent bloody past; that would have been a poor way to entertain, at that time, a courteous and courtly Northern visitor; but it went back to the farther past, to the stately colonial past, with its romance and poetry and glamorous life of abundant prosperity and wealth; and as it seems to the descendants of that time, of unmeasured pleasures and ease. And, àpropos, perhaps, of a compliment to the beautiful green land outside the window, it must have been explained that Southdown plantation did not belong to the colonial past of the Minor family, but to their more recent history.

The present owner of Southdown and his forebears, as we know, but of course Mr. Hale did not, belong to Natchez, where their home was the famous "Concord Mansion," the most famous mansion in its time in the Mississippi Valley.

Would that we could have heard Mrs. Minor's descriptions of it! And of the stories connected with it! No woman in the world, I firmly believe, can relate such stories as beautifully and simply as the Southern woman, of the generation of our mothers.

Mrs. Minor, evidently, as such story tellers did, went back to what they called their "beginning," that is to what their mothers had told them; and their mothers invariably in the narrative went back to their "beginning," that is to what their mothers had told them.

And so, in the easy, leisurely course from reminiscence to reminiscence (the hours are long on a Louisiana plantation), the name immortalized by Hale came in due succession in the story of Mrs. Minor's grand-aunt, Fannie Lintot; and this was the first time that the name of Philip Nolan ever fell upon Hale's ears.

Mrs. Minor's story must have been as follows:

Fannie Nolan was the daughter of Bernard Lintot, one of the early settlers of Natchez. He was the son of William Lintot, of the Inner Temple, London. His will, dated 1753, with a deed of sale of certain property in the County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut, dated 1774, is still to be seen in the Minor family archives. Bernard Lintot emigrated from Old England to New England, and he later moved southward from New England to

the Natchez country, where he became prominent among its citizens.

His oldest daughter, Catherine, married Stephen Minor, the distinguished General Don Estevan Minor, of the Spanish domination. Stephen Minor was the father of William J. Minor, and, therefore, grandfather of our member, Miss Minor, who also bears the family name of Catherine.

The reminder may not be unnecessary that in 1763 Natchez, sharing the fate of France's northern possessions in North America, had passed into the power of England, while Louisiana, as we know, was transferred by secret treaty to Spain. Hence, while New Orleans, for forty years under Spanish régime, progressed in the way of Latin development, the little village of Natchez grew and formed itself on the English model and remained sturdily and conservatively English, even when it passed again temporarily under Spanish rule, and remained the same when the Mississippi became a part of the United States. We may say it is still noticeably so to-day. A fine flow of immigration from England had marked the brief period of English domination, and another flow of as fine a type of settlers, Tory sympathizers, came in from New England* and the State adjoining after the Revolutionary war, all attracted by the beauty of the country, its fine climate and fertile soil and the secure expectation that Natchez would, in time, become the commercial and maritime rival of New Orleans, or, pending that, that Great Britain would eventually make New Orleans and the Mississippi her own as securely as she had Quebec and the St. Lawrence.

And, therefore, at the end of the eighteenth century we may picture Natchez the pretty little "White Apple Village" of a noble tribe of Indians, expanding in all the beauty and refined culture of an English rural town, with noble brick edifices; manors standing in great parks of stalwart trees; the vestiges of the primeval forest; served by lordly retinues of slaves; altogether an aristocratic, if not lordly community, living as such communities lived in similar towns in England, maintaining a strict social etiquette, entertaining with handsome ceremonious dignity; rolling along smooth, well-kept roads in pompous carriages imported from the mother country, drawn by blooded stock

*Bernard Lintot, as we saw, came from Connecticut.

from famous stables driven by liveried coachmen, attended by liveried grooms and outriders.

The greatest, as well as the most important personage of the community, as he should have been, was the Spanish commander, Brigadier General Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos. He was a Spaniard of Spaniards in blood, religion and in loyalty to his King and in obeisance to the court ritual imposed by his official position. But he had been reared and educated in England; had, moreover, married an American lady, and this, with his geniality of temper and love of conviviality, more nearly approached him to the people he governed than the power in whose name he governed. Speaking English fluently and elegantly, he was well qualified to be the social as well as the political center of Natchez. He lived in a stately mansion, situated two miles from the town and the same distance from Fort Adams, its military station. The house was palatial, according to the Spanish standard at that time, of official residences; the furniture, cornices and mantels were imported from Spain; and Gayoso, with happy sentiment, named it "Concord" in token of the harmonious relations existing between him and his neighbors.

When he was transferred to New Orleans, to succeed Carondelet as Governor of Louisiana, he sold Concord to his successor and friend, Don Estevan Minor, who lived there until his death, maintaining the same splendid hospitality as Gayoso. His son, William J. Minor, inherited it, but migrated from it to his great plantation of Southdown in Louisiana. All of this, and more like it, must have been described to Mr. Hale.

But for all its blossoming beauty and harmonious atmosphere, Natchez, about 1800, was not all nor solely a social paradise, as Governor Gayoso knew well. If it was not, in truth, the *center* of political agitation, it was a *wayside* station to it, for New Orleans was then, and for many years, the center and seething pot of revolutionary schemes.

Gayoso, who seemed to be given to the pleasures of Natchez society and to his entertainments at Concord, was, in fact, held by his position, to the exercise of the same painful vigilance and unrelenting suspiciousness, that kept Carondelet on a tense strain in New Orleans. Never in the history of a country were there more varied forms of uneasiness to disturb the minds of its rulers. French, Spanish and American agitators were all at work in

the West and South, conspiring against and undermining the constituted authorities, preparing the way all unconsciously for the one solution of the political problem that overwhelmed them all—the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

In the meantime, after the exercise of infinite patience on the part of the United States against the infinite wiles of procrastination exercised by the Spaniards, the boundary lines between the two powers had been fixed and the United States troops were advancing to take possession of the province, when Spain would withdraw its garrisons according to the treaty of 1795. General Wilkinson, commander-in-chief of the United States forces of the West, who was to take possession of the territory, was stationed at Fort Adams, a few miles from Natchez, and from thence shared the responsibilities of the hour with Gayoso, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship; each man, as it appears to-day, seeking, for reasons of his own, the confidence of the other; and it may be questioned if Wilkinson would ever have been the historical enigma he is to-day had it not been for his associations with, and fondness for, the society of the accomplished Gayoso and his pleasure in the banquets at Concord and afterwards in New Orleans, where we remember Gayoso died in consequence of convivial excesses with his stouter trencher companion.

And now at last Nolan comes into the narrative; arriving in Natchez from New Orleans in 1799 and bringing the following letter of introducion from Wilkinson to his good friend Gayoso:

"This will be delivered to you by Nolan, a child of my own raising, true to his profession and firm in his attachment to Spain. I consider him a powerful instrument in our hands should occasion offer. I will answer for his conduct. I am deeply interested in all that concerns him, and I confidently recommend him to your protection."

To make this more important and confidential, it was written in cipher, which circumstance with the incriminating sentence in it, has been used against the imprudent writer and brought in question its authenticity. At that day the credentials of a stranger were, generally speaking, not letters of introduction, but the looks, manners and deportment of a gentleman; and these were accepted, so to speak, on sight if in addition the stranger bore the reputation of being able to defend himself with gallantry against aspersions of his honor. In these respects Nolan had nothing to fear. He was young, good looking, with the bearing

and language of a gentleman of proved courage and famed as an athlete of extraordinary strength, being able, it is said, to lift a bag containing two thousand pieces of silver with one hand from his saddle and carry it into the house. He comported himself with the assurance of a man in his rightful place in the best society. In a word, to describe him succinctly and comprehensively, he was a Kentuckian of Irish parentage, reared by that grand seigneur of civil and military life, General James Wilkinson, whose heartwhole affection for his protégé is expressed in the following exuberant letter, taken from the Minor archives. It is dated Evansville, July 12, 1796:

"*Child of My Affection and Friend of My Bosom:*

"Your letter, written at Frankfort, did not reach my hand until the 7th of February, and I embrace the earliest opportunity to thank you for it and to express to you the joy I feel at the prospect of soon embracing you and comparing the news of the scenes and changes of our respective lives since we parted. Mine has been, in general, made up of mortifications and disappointments; my wrongs and injuries have been great, yet my mind has not lost its spring or its perseverance, and I have strong expectations that the next Congress will bring me justice. I believe all things work together for the best. An interview with you at this time is important to me in various relations and independent of personal gratification. Give it to me then at this place or Fort Washington, where you may find me the beginning of the next month, as soon as possible. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge at this time, and I dare not open the folio of my journal unless I had a week's leisure before me. Wayne's arrival will keep me here a couple of weeks. Entre nous, I am independent of him, having a furlough in my pocket from the Minister of War, to take effect as soon as he arrives. My destination after a few weeks will be Phil. Perhaps you may go with me there. I have bold projects in view, my enterprise is unabated and my mind soars above adversity. The bearer, an honest, blooded lad of your country, I recommend to your regard. He will show you the way to me.....hasten to me, and, believe me in soul unalterably, my dear Philip, your friend,

"JAMES WILKINSON."

General Wilkinson, as it is hardly necessary to explain in this Society, after a brilliant military record in the army of the United States, had resigned from the service to embark in a commercial venture that promised a good financial return; this was

the bringing of tobacco and other Western produce from Kentucky to New Orleans, a tariff-locked market to such merchandise. He came down to the city in 1797 with a small cargo and made a good sale of it. A year later he strengthened his commercial interests by a partnership with the wealthy and commercially powerful Daniel Clark, who had been his agent. But in another year he made a change in this and Nolan, whom he had brought from Kentucky, was established in the lucrative position filled by Clark; and it is the belief of those, who at that time knew Clark, that it is to this act Wilkinson was indebted for the enmity Clark displayed so effectively in the Wilkinson trial.

Later, Wilkinson, disappointed in the results of his commercial venture, abandoned it and reëntered the United States army; and Nolan, losing the agency, cast about for a new line of business. Like his patron, he sought and found it under the favor and protection of the Spanish authorities; and thus obtained the contract to furnish horses for the Louisiana regiment then being formed in New Orleans. He procured the horses in a wild state, in Texas, and, after breaking them, sold them to the various military posts, not only Spanish, but also American. Historians say that the trade was not legitimate, but was winked at by the Spanish officials which necessitated that the contractor should keep on good terms with the commandants of the Spanish posts. Nolan seems at first to have managed this to perfection. He started with a passport from Miro, and from his successor, Carondelet, to whom he had presented a highly valuable map of Texas; the first map of Texas on record. In the Minor archives, there is a passport from Gayoso in addition given in Natchez, permitting Nolan to pass through Texas to the Mexican line and even beyond in the prosecution of his search for horses. He provided himself also with letters from Catholic priests of New Orleans to the priests of Texas.

The business, at best, was a risky one; full of dangers, excitements and disappointments. Nolan himself gives a graphic description of it and his life, for two or three years, in the following letter written to Wilkinson, dated Frankfort, June 10th, 1796. It begins in Wilkinson's own style:

"The Friend and Protector of my youth, I can never forget; but ungenerously suspected for a spy by the Mexicans and even by your old friend Gayoso, I cautiously denied myself the pleas-

ure of addressing you. A letter from a trader in horses to a General of the Federal armies would have confirmed suspicions that were nearly fatal to me. Arrived at length in the land of liberty, I feel pleasure in giving you the earnest testimony of my affection.

"Governor Miro informed you that he had given me the necessary papers for my security in Mexico. They did not answer his or my expectations, and I was soon spoken of as a spy. I was not imprisoned, but I was cheated out of all my goods and in less than a year reduced as poor as any Indian who roams the forest. Disappointed, distressed, tired of civilization and all its cares, I was about to abandon it forever; the freedom, the independence of the savage life was always congenial to me by nature and I left the Spaniards and wandered among the Indians that live between the Illinois and San Antonio; this life, however, I found less pleasing in practice than in speculation. I was a favorite with the savages and Comanches; successful in the chase, victorious in the little feats of activity, but I could not altogether Indianfy myself at heart; the ties that bound me to society, memory supported. I was a debtor; I had been the only hope of a fond parent. Morality at length prevailed, and after two years lost in these savage wanderings, I returned to the Spaniards determined to make another exertion. I shall not at present intrude upon your attention by a minute recital of my little adventure. I turned hunter, caught wild horses and made my way to Louisiana with fifty head, protected by the Baron (?). Returned again to San Antonio and purchased and caught two hundred and fifty head.....I lost a great part of these by the 'Yellow Water,' sold the best at Natchez and arrived here yesterday with forty-two head."

He continues a few days later, throwing a sidelight on a phase of the Wilkinson trouble. On this account, the Newman letters are appended, although not pertinent to Nolan's history. They are copied from the originals in the Minor archives and have never been published:

"*My Dear General:*

"After the receipt of my last letter, Newman told me he would give me a narrative of the whole horrible transaction, that the agents you had employed (foot note refers to Power) quarrelled with him and that he was disposed to extort money from them. "Now my health declines, I feel I shall not live, I will unravel the mystery. Wilkinson knows nothing of the business; he did not put the proper questions to me. The plan originally was not to ruin him, he was not spoken to of it; it was after my return that they thought of it."

"The unfortunate devil got a stroke in the breast last winter, which caused consumption. He fell sick the day he determined to give us a faithful narrative of what he had done and the evil practice of.....party. I left him in a very low state; perhaps he is dead; I have not heard, however. When I dispatch my boat from this place I will set out by land and will be able to meet it at the mouth of Red River. After spending ten days at Natchez, if he is still alive, I will get all out of him. He told me for his sake he wishes the whole published that no part prior to his imprisonment concerns you; that they did not think of ruining you until he was confined.....He is an unprincipled villain, but I do think he is now inclined to tell the truth.

"If danger continues to hang over this province, the Baron will continue to command. Gayoso succeeds him. The Baron's destination is the Province of Quito, in South America."

"New Orleans, April 30, 1797.

"*Mr. Nolan:*

"Sir—I promised you at Natchez to give a succinct detail of the cause of my departure from the army in seventeen hundred and ninety-four. I am from some observation of yours respecting Captain Lewis induced to believe I have been miserably duped in that affair. 'That I did not desert is a fact.' I adventured on that business at the instigation of a Mr. James Hawkins, of whom I have given a strict account. What took place after my return to the United States you are in possession of. I should never have returned home had I not most religiously believed I was acting for the good of the army, nor did I ever suspect to the contrary till I arrived at Pittsburg. It was in Kentucky I saw Mr. Hawkins. I went to Greenville, and was made field quartermaster, as Hawkins told me, a post was to be given me immediately on my arrival. After I returned and found myself in so disagreeable a situation, I gave a circumstantial account of the whole affair, and at this time it was, I discovered that Wayne wished the circumstances to operate against Wilkinson and gave them that tendency with his own hand by interrogation. If Captain Lewis had deceived me by false pretensions to friendship, the account in the end will be placed right, but as I am not certain of that I must tender my observations.

"I had had some acquaintance with Hawkins previous to this affair; he appeared to be in full possession of the policy of Wayne, and also of the Indians. He spoke to me as a man in the service of the government, nor did I ever doubt it till I came to Pittsburg.

"The description and character of Hawkins which I gave Wayne in my first papers, was erased, or at least that circumstance not made a subject of inquiry; there was something in this I never could penetrate so fully as I wished.

"I frequently mentioned to Captain Lewis that Hawkins' knowledge of the army, and the secrets of the commander-in-chief, was something mysterious to me. He told me that he suspected General Wilkinson, as did the commander-in-chief also. The whole proceeding tended to keep up the idea that I had been guilty of desertion, nor was it in my power to prevent its progress.

"There is one thing which may be necessary to mention to you that Captain Lewis was particularly solicitous that I should not return from that country till Hawkins could be taken, and the party be brought to justice. He furnished me with fifty dollars, out of his own purse, he said, and was to have brought me money to Louisville, but you know the issue of that affair.

"Now, Mr. Nolan, I hope this will be satisfactory at least; it will enable you to conceive more perfectly of the subject. I wished to have been brought to trial, but could not obtain one, and one of the pretenses to avert it was that the circumstances would then be public in which would furnish the party with advantages. Wayne had acted wrong. Oh! he knew, I was sensible of it.

"R. NEWMAN."

"April 30, 1797.

"*Mr. Nolan:*

"SIR—In answer to your questions, I shall be explicit. First, I received a letter from Mr. James Hawkins, dated Louisville, requesting I went to meet him at Mathew's Ford, Floyd's Fort, on business of importatnce. I did so.

"He told me he was empowered to engage some person of activity to undertake an enterprise in favor of the army; that he wished me to engage, feeling a disposition to serve me, and that he believed it would render me independent for the future, if I was so fortunate as to be successful.

"I observed to Mr. Hawkins I should be glad of an opportunity of rendering my condition more eligible. He replied that I was acquainted with him, and if I wanted to depend on him and be guided by him, he would make my fortune; that he had no doubt of the generosity of General Wayne, and if I acted to advantage I should not only meet his approbation, but that of the whole army. He then pointed out the object, the principle to deceive the enemy in the quantity of provisions and bring them to a general action. He observed that for my own safety, measures had been concerted for my departure; that the greatest secrecy must absolutely take place; that the idea of desertion must exist in the army as well as with the enemy, and the more effectually to execute the plan, I must join the army in some capacity which would be given me on application by Colonel O Hara.

"Mr. Hawkins did not go to the army with me; I left him in Kentucky. Colonel O'Hara gave the place of lieutenant quartermaster to me, and it was three days before the expected opportunity offered for my departure. I had no written instructions, and I was sorry for it; no communication but with Hawkins.

"Colonel O'Hara furnished me with a horse, but for no particular purpose. My instructions were to report at the War Office, that I was taken, and then on my return to the army I asked Hawkins why that report must be made. He said General Wayne had so ordered it, and that he expected he had some particular reasons for it; but that that was nothing to me; that I would find no difficulty.

"I thought Hawkins was doing me a service. I expected nothing. I proceeded to the execution of what I had undertaken. I completed it. Be the original authors whom they may, it was of infinite advantage to the army. I have suffered and perhaps may be the only one.

"However, sir, notwithstanding my taciturnity and apparent reservedness on the subject, I was, I am and will forever be engaged in the pursuit of a discovery of the authors of my destruction. And the day I left Lewis, I swore by the Gods to him, that if he deceived me, I would slay him wheresoever I found him.

"R. NEWMAN."

In the same month, April, 1797, we have another letter from Nolan to Wilkinson:

"I have gotten such a passport that I apprehend neither risk nor detention. I have instruments to enable me to make a more correct map than the one you saw. Ellicot assisted me in acquiring a more perfect knowledge of astronomy and glasses. Gayoso has made me a present of a portable sextant. My timepiece is good. I shall pay every attention and take an assistant with me who is a tolerable mathematician. I will write you again from Natchez by land. Minor's brother sets out next month. I shall take ten good riflemen with me from San Antonio. The Indians, Comanches and Apaches, are at war with the Spaniards. I calculate on a little fight."

As the writer of the interesting article on Nolan, in the Texas Historical Quarterly says:

"This letter of Nolan's is of double interest, in view of a statement of Wilkinson's in 1806, viz.: 'I have been reconnoitering and exploring the route (to Santa Fé) for more than sixteen years. I know not only the way, but all the difficulties and how to surmount them.' And we must conclude with the writer: "The close relations between the General and his protégé and the mention by the latter of maps and sextants, strengthens the suspicion that something more than horse trading was to characterize

Nolan's new venture into Texas.' He explains that some shrewd, diplomatic work in the quarrel between Gayoso and Andrew Ellicot, the American Boundary Commissioner, then at Natchez, coupled with Wilkinson's letter of introduction, had won for Nolan the favor of the Spaniards."

Gayoso's response to Wilkinson's letter of introduction was prompt and cordial, and Nolan, to judge by the following letter, which bears out the suspicions mentioned above, was made a third in the bond that united the Spanish Governor with the American commander.

"NATCHEZ, 1st April 1797.

"*My Very Esteemed Friend:*

"I am infinitely obliged for the expression of your friendship on the occasion of my promotion to the command of this province. I assure you, my friend, that for a long time I have desired the opportunity of expressing to you the sincere affection I feel for you. No one better knows your worth; also no one more than I, interests himself more in the advancement of your fortune. In truth, it is a pity that you have lost so much time in the prosecution of a plan which can only produce for you fatigue and risks, without profit; nevertheless, it may have served to make known your character; and although it seems to me that in appearance you have not had time to acquire experience, those who have known you have formed the judgment that in you are summed up the energy, knowledge, good reputation and a genius for comprehension which assuredly will open to you the door of fortune in reward of your efforts. The plan which you have communicated to me, and of which I approve, is the one most suitable for you. As I fear I shall not arrive in New Orleans before you leave, I should, therefore, like to have another conference with you on the important and useful project. I shall content myself with recommending to you that you look well to those with whom you form connections that might work injury to the most useful and the easiest way of executing your plans in order to assure their good success and avoid contingencies, I confide to you that perhaps we shall see one another again at the end of September, when I (also in confidence) trust you will bring me all the information necessary to carry out a plan that may be useful to many. It is all that is needed, as you have credit (or the means) and only lack the opportunity to put them to such use as may profit you. I shall not tire myself with repeating to you a thousand other things to strengthen you in your ideas, as I know you need no greater stimulant than that furnished by your own ambition. In this assurance and belief, I conclude, wishing you a happy

journey and a prompt return, reiterating to you with the greatest sincerity, the affection I feel for you.

"Your truly affectionate Q. B. S. M.,

"MANUAL GAYOSO DE LEMOS."

From the original in the Minor archives.

The following month, May, 1797, Gayoso writes to Nolan, this time in English:

"With pleasure I received your favor of the 22nd ultimo. Am very glad of the additional good prospect that offers for your future campaign, as I do not doubt but the new recommendations will be productive of the best effects.

"I am very much flattered with the good wishes of my friends in New Orleans. If the appointment takes place it shall be my particular study to make them as happy as it may be in my power....."

"Your most humble affectionate servant,

"MANUAL GAYOSO DE LEMOS."

(Copied from the original in Minor archives.)

The congratulations refer to the partnership recently made between Nolan and John Murdock, a citizen of Natchez, according to the following articles of agreement:

"The parties have agreed to enter into copartnership in Trade, and until a more particular Agreement shall be framed, the present is considered sufficiently binding and valid in law.

"The Capital to be employed shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. The Capital shall consist either of Cash in ready money, Goods at their Cost, Debts due from each Partner to the other, or such property as may be mutually agreed on.

"The said Murdock is to furnish two thousand four hundred dollars, on which he is to have one-third of the Profit (that is, one-third of the neat profit on his own Capital), and this seemingly unequal Co-Partnership he enters into in consideration that said Nolan should instruct him in the purchase and conveyance of Horses, etc., from San Antonio and elsewhere to this place, introduce him to the Commander and others, and form an equal Co-partnership in any future adventure.

"The said Nolan will furnish Seven Thousand Dollars, or more if possible.

"The whole capital without discrimination shall be employed in the purchase of Horses, etc. The difference between the neat proceeds and the original Capital is the profit, which shall be divided as follows:

"In witness of the Foregoing Agreement, the parties have subscribed their names at Natchez, the Second day of April, One thousand seven hundred and ninety Seven, to two agreements of the same Tenor and date.

"Witnesses present:
"S. Minor,
"John Minor,
"Ben Chew.

(Signed) "Philip Nolan,
"J. Murdock."

(Original in the Minor papers.)

There is also in the Minor archives an interesting document, an almost indecipherable fragment, recording that Philip Nolan and W. Lintot, "having in contemplation to make an experiment on the practicability of navigating against the current of the Mississippi with a horseboat, sought the exclusive privilege for the same for fifteen to twenty years, from the government, in order that they may have a hope of being compensated for their labor and loss of time and expense, that will attend the execution of the experiment." Signed P. N. and W. L., 27th Ap., 1800.

As Natchitoches was the gateway from Louisiana to Texas, and Natchez on the direct road to Natchitoches, the substitution of that place to New Orleans as a business headquarters was dictated by business reasons, and evidently Nolan, after his partnership, intended establishing himself there permanently. His next letter to Wilkinson was from Natchez, written a few months later and just before setting out on another expedition.

"July 21st, 1797.

"The Baron has given me every credential, and in my passport he says it is important to the Royal Service that I meet no embarrassment. I shall return to this place in December, pass the winter here and proceed to Kentucky in the spring. Gayoso is at length appointed Governor General and will leave this place for New Orleans in a few days. Grandpré is appointed Governor of Natchez by the King. 'Blue Eye' (reference is impossible of verification) has no doubt made you acquainted with Gayoso. He is a vile man and my implacable enemy, yet he treats me with attention. During the commotions here he wrote to the Baron requesting that he would not permit me to leave New Orleans. 'He will take an active part against us; he is popular and enterprising; secure him.' Under the same cover he subscribed himself my friend, and but a few days before made me a present of a sextant.

"The Baron knows him, and has done all in his power to secure me from his vengeance. I have, however, my fears, and I may yet be obliged to shoot the monster with a poisoned arrow."

(From General Wilkinson's Memoirs, Volume 11.)

On his return from this expedition, Nolan learned that his distrust of Gayoso was justified. Clark, in New Orleans, who remained a good friend of Nolan's, notwithstanding his rancor against Wilkinson, learned through confidential relations with the Spanish officials that Gayoso had written to the Governor of Mexico to watch Nolan and all foreigners going to Mexico to foment troubles with the Indians, adding most treacherously the poisonous venom of a Spanish mind, that Nolan was a hypocrite and sacriligious, pretending to be a Catholic among Spaniards, but laughing at them when among Americans; that he had been raised and educated by Wilkinson, who had commended him to reconnoitre the country and make friendly offers to the Indians to induce them to rebel against the Spanish government. The thing, as Clark says, would have been effected to Gayoso's wish, and Nolan might, probably, have been confined for life on suspicion, but fortunately the Governor of Texas died a few days before the letter reached San Antonio, the capital of his government, and the Governor pro tempore refrained from opening the letters directed to the late Governor, and during the interval Nolan was treated as usual and only learned of the circumstance when preparing to go to the frontier again to bring in a small drove of horses still remaining there.

Here the narrative must take in the following interesting letters, found by historical researches in the voluminous records of the American State Papers. The first is from Thomas Jefferson to Philip Nolan, Philadelphia, June 2nd, 1798. (Concerning Philip Nolan. (Historical Association Quarterly, page 308):

"Sir—It was some time since I have understood that there are large herds of horses in a wild state in the country west of the Mississippi, and have been desirous of obtaining details of their history in that State. Mr. Brown, Senator from Kentucky, informs me it would be in your power to give me interesting information on the subject, and encourages me to ask it. The circumstances of the Old World have, beyond its records of history, been such as admitted not that animal to exist in a state of nature, the condition of America is rapidly advancing to the same. The present then is probably the only moment in the age of the world, and the herds above mentioned, the only subjects of which we can avail ourselves to obtain what has never yet been recorded and never can be again in all probability. I will add that your information is the sole reliance as far as I can at present see, for obtaining this desideratum. You will render to natural

history, therefore, a very acceptable service if you will enable our Phil. Soc. to add so interesting a chapter to the history of the animal. I need not specify to you the particular facts asked for, as your knowledge of the animal in his domesticated, as well as his wild state, will naturally have led your attention to those particulars in manners, habits and laws of his existence, which are peculiar to his wild state. I wish you not to be anxious about the form of your information; the exactness of the substance alone is material; and after giving me in a first letter all the facts you possess, you could be so good in subsequent occasions to furnish such others, in addition, as you may acquire from time to time. Your communications will always be thankfully received. If addressed to me at Monticello and put into any postoffice of Kentucky or Tennessee, they will reach me speedily and safely and will be considered as obligations. As ever,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Answered by Daniel Clark:

"NEW ORLEANS, 12th February, 1799.

To Thomas Jefferson, Esq.:

SIR—You will pardon the liberty I take in addressing you when I inform you that your letter of the 24th of June, last year, directed to Mr. Philip Nolan (with whom for many years I have been connected in the strictest friendship) has, in his absence, come into my possession. That extraordinary and enterprising man is now, and has been for some years past, employed in the countries bordering on the kingdom of New Mexico, either in catching or pursuing horses, and is looked for on the banks of the Mississippi at the fall of the waters with a thousand head, which he will in all probability drive into the United States. Having direction from him to peruse all letters addressed to him previous to their being forwarded, that in case of accident no expression contained in them should awaken the jealousy of the suspicious people among whom he has by a coincidence of fortunate circumstances introduced himself. I have by this means acquired a knowledge of the object of your researches, and shall feel particular pleasure in affording my mite of assistance to forward your letter in safety to him. You judge right in supposing him to be the only person capable of fulfilling your views; as no person possessed of his talents has ever visited that country to unite information with projects of utility. Shortly after his return, but not before on account of the impossibility of applying himself during his travels with that attention he could wish to the subject, I will be responsible for his giving you every information he has collected, and it will require all the good opinion you may have been led to entertain of his veracity not to have

your belief staggered with the accounts you may receive of the numbers and habits of the horses of that country and the people who live in that neighborhood, whose customs and ideas are as different from ours as those of the horses of Grand Tartary. Did it not interfere with your other occupations, I would presume to request you would point out particular subjects on which my friend should enlarge, as some which would be probably interesting to you might be overlooked or seem too trivial to him to notice from having come so often under his observation. In this case, your letter addressed to the care of Mr. Coxe, of Philadelphia, to be forwarded to me will shortly get to Nolan's hands; and I take the liberty of referring you to Mr. Coxe for a knowledge of my character that you may not be under the apprehension concerning the person to whom you wrote. Mr. Ellicott, the Commissioner on the part of the United States, for running the line of demarcation with Spain, being now visitor in my house and having at his arrival in this country been acquainted with Nolan, who gave him considerable information on the subject in question, I have hinted to him your wish of acquiring some knowledge and he will doubtless consider himself happy in contributing as far as lies in his power to this end until Nolan himself can have an opportunity of giving you perfect satisfaction. In the meantime I must suggest to you the necessity of keeping to yourself for the present all the information that may be forwarded to you, as the slightest hint would point out the channel from whence it flowed and might probably be attended with the most fatal consequences to a man who will at all times have it in his power to render important services to the United States, and whom nature seems to have formed for enterprises which would deprive the world of this extraordinary character. His papers, which are confided to me and a mutual friend now in the Spanish service, shall be carefully examined, and everything relating to that country shall be forwarded to you with such other remarks as both of us from our own knowledge and information have acquired. The desire I have that you should be possessed of every information and the certainty that the philosopher and politician will excuse the freedom of the persons interesting themselves in procuring such as may be useful, emboldens me to mention Mr. William Dunbar, a citizen of Natchez, in the Mississippi Territory, as a person worthy of being consulted by you on subjects relating to this country, its productions or any philosophical questions connected with them. He was for some time employed by the Spanish Government as their astronomer, on the line of demarcation, but has retired to his estate, and for science, probity and general information is the first character in this part of the world. His long residence in this country, still little known to men of letters, its situation

with respect to many savage tribes, some of which lately inhabited the place where he resides and where their vestiges are still perceptible; the extensive communication with remote parts presented by the Mississippi and concourse of Indians and traders, have given him many opportunities of making observations which may not have presented themselves to others, and may not probably occur in future. To these may be added those he has made on the country itself, its population, manners, customs of the inhabitants, the different changes in their government for the last forty years, the climate, soil and trade, which are but little known abroad; and they will, I hope, appear so important to a person whose reputation is so great as yours as to procure me your indulgence for the liberty I have taken. I have the honor to remain with sentiments of the greatest respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

"Daniel Clark, Jr."

And in this connection we find in the American State Papers the following testimonial from General Wlkinson to Thomas Jefferson:

"Fort Adams, May 22d, 1800.

"In the bearer of this letter, Mr. P. Nolan, you will behold the Mexican traveler, a specimen whose discoveries I had the honor to submit to you in the winter of 1707. Mr. Nolan's subsequent excursions have been more exhaustive and his observations more accurate.....An acquaintance of many years, from his youth, authorizes me vouchsafe for Mr. Nolan's probity and recommend him to your kindness."

But, naturally, Mrs. Minor did not know of all this, the findings many years afterwards of diligent historical researches; but she could tell what the historical searchers never lighted on, for all their diligence, the romance in the life of the hardy adventurer who came to Natchez, as we have seen, armed cap à pié, to conquer love and fortune in that period of conquest of fortune by hardy, brave adventurers. As the little song describes it in four short lines:

"It is an old, old story,
And yet 'tis always new;
And ever when it comes to pass
There breaks a heart in two."

As it comes down to us in family tradition, Nolan going into the highest official and business circles found also the doors of society flung open before him; even the reserved, conservative society of Natchez; and thus he met and fell in love with the

beautiful and charming daughter of William Lintot, Fannie Lintot, whose sister was married to Don Estevan Minor, the most prominent as well as the richest citizen of the place, and the most important man in the colony after Gayoso de Lemos. It was not surprising that Nolan should fall in love with her; many, in fact, all the young men of Natchez fell in love with her; for she was the recognized belle of Natchez, and to be a belle is to be sought after by the beaux. But she, whose heart had been so cold and inaccessible to others, fell also in love with Nolan. In that day of romance this meant more than it does to-day, the day of common sense.

Her family opposed her choice, very naturally. The daughter of Lintot and sister of the austere and haughty Stephen Minor to marry the protégé of Wilkinson, already under suspicion of disloyalty, and a horse trader to boot (for thus did Nolan's business appear to them in its naked truth). The thing was impossible! as Nolan was told without circumlocution when he made his demand of Lintot, the father; and Nolan, not to be outdone in presenting the naked truth, asked sneeringly: "How many Texas ponies Lintot wanted for his daughter?" The rupture was complete between all but the two most vitally concerned.

If love be said to laugh at locksmiths, it is because the woman laughs at them. And, Fannie Lintot not only flouted parental objections, but soon made it apparent to all Natchez that she laughed at any family interference with the choice of her heart. Instead of obeying the parental decree, she and Nolan saw one another as often as they chose; and although her own home was closed to him, every friend's house in Natchez was open, and they were showered with opportunities for meeting. The flouted family were beaten out, and for fear of the disgrace of an elopement, consented to the union they could not prevent; and the two lovers were made happy by the only proper ending for the course of true love. One little note from Nolan remains attached to the old, old story:

"*My Dearest Friend:*

"I intended to visit you yesterday, but your father did not give me the most distant invitation. I lament that love and friendship should suffer so much through his caprice, prudence

or pride. Perhaps I will see you here to-day at the hill. I will never have that pleasure uninvited. I need not tell you I feel much disappointed, my heart is heavy; but I have the appearance of movement. As usual,

"Yr.,

"PHILIP NOLAN."

The marriage must have taken place late in 1799, for we have the following letter from Daniel Clark congratulating Nolan:

"NEW ORLEANS, 1 Jan., 1800.

"I have heard with pleasure of the event which I hope will reclaim you from your wandering way of life and request you will accept of my sincere congratulations on the occasion. The trifles I had sent will not have arrived for the ceremony, but you may be persuaded that with every possible desire to execute your commission I could not succeed in time, owing to the delay of a lady, who, being a better judge than myself, procrastinated till I lost all patience. I expect to hear from you soon. In the meantime entreat you to present my respects and felicitations to Mrs. Nolan."

"Is it true," he adds, "that you have lost a fourth part of your horses. I flatter myself that the report may be unfounded. Let me know your prospects of sale, and your plan, if you had time to form one."

And later he adds an admonition which may carry suspicion:

".....attend to your business and think not of horse racing; you will lose time and money by it. I am fearful of your going into it, and, therefore, warn you against it.

"Yours affectionately,

"DANIEL CLARK."

From the ardent and impetuous bride there is but one letter; it is not addressed, dated "August, 1800, at Mr. Dunbar's." In it she writes like any ordinary happy wife to one of her family:

"Polly Minor is not going down with Billy, nor have I heard a word about Betsy's intending to be of the party. Billy is arrived and was here this morning, and informed me he would set off for B. R. (?) in early September. As to my going with him, it depends entirely upon whether Mr. Nolan can dispatch his business before that time. I am pretty confident that will not be the case. I, therefore, will not see you until you arrive at Natchez."

On the 22d of August, still at Forest Hill, the Dunbar plantation, is added the following continuation of family news:

"Mr. Nolan went to the swamp, where he keeps his horses, yesterday; he was not well; I am very fearful he has got the fever

again. We were obliged to sell Bob, and Mr. Nolan bought a negro man of the name of Joe. I am sorry to hear that you have got the fever again, the headache, I mean. All our family are well except Kitty Minor the younger, who still has the fever. Mr. Minor has given over going down this summer. Farewell, my dear, remember your

"F. NOLAN."

In October following his marriage, Nolan set out on what proved to be his last expedition for horses. He may have intended it to furnish the topmost stone on the pinnacle of his fortune, and thus he may have represented it to his wife and her friends. She bade him goodbye with confident courage; such women are not apprehensive; and when the time elapsed for his return we can imagine her still confident and courageous looking for his return, still sure of him. But he never returned. She never heard of him or his party again, and after a weary, painful six months of waiting her child was born to a broken-hearted mother. For at the last, instead of the truth, the malignant suspicion whispered about, by her family and friends, cast its black shadow upon her. She, the proud and haughty Fannie Lintot, was a deserted, perhaps betrayed wife! And she who could have borne any other misfortune sank under the disgrace of her love. She died, leaving behind her the story of her tragedy and her infant son, who, it would seem, died also from the blight that fell upon him befre he was born. A moral and physical weakling, he was cared for by his mother's family until he was twenty-one, when he died of consumption and was buried beside his mother in Natchez, the last sad relic of two heroic souls.

The narrative, as related by Mrs. Minor to Mr. Hale, must have ended here. It was to account for the complete disappearance of Philip Nolan and the mysterious silence that enveloped his fate that Hale invented the fiction connecting him with the Burr conspiracy (an episode beginning several years later), or perhaps this may have been suggested as a family suspicion, an after infection of the great epidemic of suspicion, of disloyalty and treasonable connection with Burr, that raged throughout the South for many years afterwards with fatal effect to many a fair reputation in Louisiana and Mississippi.

The sequel of the story is told by the historians of Texas, and we know that the poor wife died for want of knowing what in her pride and love she would have given her life to know.

It is the same old story as old as the story of true love and broken hearts, and conveyed in the homely proverb about the pitcher that goes to the well, it passes on generation after generation.

Having engaged a larger company of men than usual and making his arrangements as carefully as of yore, notably in gaining friends among the Spanish authorities in Texas, Nolan had every reason to count upon his usual success, such a success as in 1798, for instance, when he brought back a fine cavalcade of 1.200 horses. He made greater preparations than ever before and started with a following of twenty men, taking for granted that as usual he could break through any snares and be superior to any mischance that he could not foresee. And, too, with all Americans he despised the Spaniards too much to credit them with the forceful sagacity in working out their own designs that they really possessed. Gayoso de Lemos, who had been transferred to New Orleans, succeeding, as he had aspired to do, Carondelet, as Governor of Louisiana, was dead. Stephen Minor had replaced him for a time as commandant of the Natchez district, but had resigned from a Spanish official position to follow his State into the Union and had become again an American citizen. Don José Maria Vidal succeeded him as commandant, and eventually became Consul in the Natchez district. He presumably was a friend of Nolan's and knew, and could not help knowing, the truth about his plans; that now, at least, they were purely money-making. Nevertheless, actuated by a personal spite or public zeal, when the expedition was about starting he entered a complaint against Nolan before Governor Sargent, the American Governor of Mississippi, and Judge Bruin, the judge of the Superior Court, asking that he and his expedition be arrested and detained. Nolan, brought before these high authorities, exhibited his passports and papers and was allowed to proceed. Vidal, however, not to be balked in his design, sent an express to the Spanish Commandant at Washita to stop Nolan. That snare, as we shall see, was easily avoided; not so the other one set by Salcedo, the new Governor of Louisiana, vice Casacalvo, who had ad interim replaced Gayoso.

One of the first measures of Salcedo's administration, as he informs his government, was directed to check what he thought the dangerous designs of the Americans, who as neighbors he considered very unsafe. He, therefore, reported that he had sent up to Natchitoches all that was necessary to arm and equip the militia of that district, with the view of counteracting the projects of the American bandit, Philip Nolan, who had introduced himself into the interior provinces of New Spain with thirty-six armed men.

In the meantime Nolan started on his expedition. The account of it is preserved in the narrative of one of his company, Ellis Bean, who, when a boy of seventeen lived in Natchez, whom Nolan engaged to go with him.

They crossed the Mississippi at Walnut Hills and took a western course for the Washita. About forty miles from the river they met fifty Spaniards sent by the Commandant at Washita to stop them. Though the Americans counted only twenty-one men, the Spaniards were afraid to attack them. Avoiding Washita, the troops passed on, crossing the Washita River and heading for Red River, at the old Caddo town. In six days they reached the Trinity. River, and crossing it found big open prairies through which they advanced. For nine days the company was compelled to subsist on the flesh of mustang horses, when they reached the Brazos, where they found wild horses by thousands. Here they built an enclosure and penned about three hundred head, and here they were visited by a party of two hundred Comanche Indians, with their women and children, who invited the Americans to the South Fork of Red River to see their chief. The Americans went and stayed there a mont making friends with four or five tribes who were at peace with the Comanches. . They then returned to the camp where they had left their horses, their Indian friends accompanying them and staying with them a few days, when they left to go on a buffalo hunt. But it was found after they left that they had stolen eleven horses. As they were the trained horses used for capturing the wild ones, and the Americans could not get along without them, they determined to pursue the thieves, although this had to be done on foot. Nolan, with Bean and four men and a negro boy named Cæsar, volunteered for this service. In nine days they came upon the Indians in camp, but found there but a few

men with their women and children; the rest of them had gone hunting. Four horses were discovered and taken; the rest were brought in by the hunting party in the evening. The Americans securing them, returned with them to their camp. They were resting and preparing for the capture of more horses when one morning before dawn they were surrounded by a troop of Spaniards sent by the Spanish Governor from Chihuahua, and, guided by Indians. Without speaking a word they commenced firing and after about ten minutes "our gallant leader, Nolan," was slain by a musket ball which hit him in the head. This was on March 22d, 1801.

After a spirited and skillful fight of the force of twelve against one hundred and fifty Spaniards armed with a swivel gun, which they had brought upon the back of a mule; the Americans beginning to lose their men, responded for a parley, and an agreement was made that both parties, ceasing the fight, should return to Nacogdoches together; the Americans stipulating, however, that they would not surrender as prisoners, but would retain their arms. And so they set out on the march as comrades; the Americans first, however, burying their gallant leader. In a few days they reached Nacogdoches, where the Americans were detained a month waiting for an order from the Governor of Texas at Chihuahua to return to their country. But instead of this order they were put in irons and marched off to San Antonio, where they were kept in prison sixteen months; in short, the Spaniards, keeping to their record established in America for faithlessness and cruelty to their enemies, inflicted upon Bean and his companions for the next ten years the extremist cruelty in the way of imprisonment, starvation and chains. Many of them died, but Bean, by virtue of his youthful strength and courage, was able to match cruelty with endurance and overmatch it with his wit, and thus by a series of the most extraordinary adventures in the way of escapes and recaptures that were ever related reached New Orleans in 1814, and finding the British on the point of attack, volunteered in the American army, joining Captain Maunsell White's company, which was stationed at Bayou St. John.

When the British landed, his company, as we know, was marched to the front, and Jackson, who, Bean says he had known from childhood, stationed him at a 24-pounder in the breast-

works, where Bean remained until the British retreated. He subsequently returned to Mexico, where his adventures recommenced and continued. His Memoirs were published in 1816.

The news of Nolan's death must have reached Natchez shortly after the death of his wife.

The scholar, Mr. William Dunbar, writing to Thomas Jefferson, 22d August, 1801, says:

"Mr. Nolan has formerly given me some information of parts of New Mexico; but we have lately been cut off from our usual communications with that country by the imprudence of Mr. Nolan, who persisted in hunting wild horses without a regular permission, the consequence of which has been that a party being sent against him, he was the only man of his company who was killed. I am much concerned for the loss of this man. Although his eccentricities were many and great, he was not destitute of romantic principles of honor united to the highest personal courage with energy of mind, which under guidance of a little more prudence might have conducted him to enterprises of the first magnitude."

We meet with two of Nolan's company in the report of Captain Zebulon Pike's expedition to the sources of the Mississippi, 1807. Intercepted and detained in Santa Fé, Pike writes that he there met two white men who had been taken prisoners, still living there. And he writes:

"The diary of Nolan and many of his letters, which are in my possession, show conclusively that he was not only a gallant gentleman, but an accomplished scholar. He was thoroughly acquainted with astronomy and geography. He made the first map of Texas, which he presented to the Baron de Carondelet on his return from his first trip to Texas in 1797."

At a later period, Jan. 2d, 1808, Andrew Ellicott wrote to Wilkinson:

"I do not recollect to have ever received a hint that the late P. Nolan was concerned in any plans or intrigues injurious to the United States. On the contrary, in all our private and confidential communications he appeared strongly attached to the interests and welfare of our country."

GRACE KING.

MEETING OF DECEMBER, 1917.

The regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society took place on Tuesday evening, December 18th, in the Cabildo, at the usual hour. The attendance of members was not large, but the President and most of the officers were present.

After the reading of the minutes the following members were added to the Society:

Miss Delphine Points, 930 Elysian Fields Street.
Mr. Adolpho E. Hegewish, Wolvine Line, Whitney Bldg.
Mr. W. H. Anderson, 5212 Coliseum Street.
Mrs. Marie Mioton, 1219 North Rampart Street.

A letter was read from Mr. Isaac C. Sutton, of Philadelphia, telling of two old miniatures of Wm. E. Hulings, M. D., and wife, bearing the date of 1789. Dr. Hulings was at that time Consul from the United States to New Orleans. The miniatures belonged to an old lady who wanted to sell them. There was no answer to the letter.

Mr. Cusachs then introduced the subject of the paper written by the Rev. Clarence Bishpam, entitled "The Contest for Ecclesiastical Supremacy in the Mississippi Valley."

Miss Grace King stated that she had read the paper and heartily admired the spirit in which it was written, and valued its historical importance.

Mr. William Beer, who had also read the paper, endorsed it in warm terms of praise.

Miss King offered the resolution that Mr. Bishpam be requested to read the paper at the next meeting of the Society.

Mr. Beer seconded the resolution. It was passed unanimously and cordially.

Mr. W. O. Hart read the paper of the evening, "The History of the Protestant Church in Louisiana," a compilation of interesting facts and details, which was listened to with attention. At the close of his paper Mr. Hart read a contribution from Mr. Waldo, a printed leaflet, on the "Unitarian Church in New Orleans," which gave many interesting and pleasant reminiscences of the brilliant preacher and writer, the Rev. Theodore Clapp, who passed from Presbyterianism to Unitarianism in this city.

Mr. Kent, of the Unitarian Church, made a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Dymond contributed also to the discussion.

The Society adjourned to meet in January.

SOME OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE CARNIVAL.

(Read by Mr. W. O. Hart.)

(Times-Picayune, Monday, January 28, 1918.)

Mardi is only three weeks off. Usually at this time of the year New Orleans is well advanced in the gaieties of the Carnival and with balls and entertainments of various kinds following each other in rapid succession; indeed, they have sometimes come so fast that it has been a difficult matter to prevent conflicts of dates. So changed are conditions to-day and so fully is the public mind turned in other directions that it is doubtful whether one in a hundred Orleanians realize that Mardi Gras, the greatest holiday in this city and section, fully recognized and authorized by the law, falls on February 12.

A year ago the celebration had been looked forward to as likely to be one of the grandest of New Orleans' Carnivals. The city celebrates this year the second century of its existence, and it so happened that the centennial falls during the Carnival. The city had invited and arranged to entertain distinguished visitors from all parts of this continent and Europe, and our holiday was to have assumed an international importance, chronicling the restoration of the bonds of union and affection that bind New Orleans with France and Canada, whence came the men who two centuries laid the foundation of this metropolis at the mouth of the world's greatest river.

The war, however, has changed all this, as it has changed many other conditions. New Orleans was one of the first cities to make the sacrifice. It recognized that it was not right nor patriotic to devote itself to mere pleasures and frivolities when the country was in danger, when the whole world is suffering and our own people were victims of a bloody and brutal war. The prompt action of New Orleans in decreeing the suspension of the Carnival showed how thoroughly it can be counted on to do whatever it should do to concentrate its efforts to win the war.

It was suggested by many that some of the features of the day which has been celebrated here for nearly two centuries might be preserved; that some of the incidents of our bicentennial might be given; that one day might be set aside for general masking, with balls cut out. But all of these promises will have been "cut out" and Mardi Gras will be suspended from

the New Orleans calendar for 1918. Even the minor balls have been reduced to a minimum.

Everyone will realize the wisdom of this policy. It is what New Orleans has always done in the past. The people of this city are social and hospitable, and believe that life should be made as agreeable as possible, but that the serious things of life should not be sacrificed for pleasure. Whenever conditions, therefore, have been bad; whenever the community has been in danger, they have acted promptly in shutting down on Mardi Gras. We did so when Farragut's fleet was lying before the forts threatening New Orleans, and the Carnival remained suspended during the Civil War. Again, during the disturbed days of reconstruction and dual government in Louisiana, in 1875, there was no Mardi Gras. But it has been noted that when the disturbances that have caused this suspension were over New Orleans has returned to its Carnival with zeal, and reorganized and greatly improved the celebration. The Carnival of 1876 was one of the most brilliant this city has ever known, when the city awoke from its sleep. New features about it came to life, which we have ever since followed. We can be reasonably sure that we will follow this precedent when our great war is over and Americans celebrate the return to peace; but festivities of this kind are not to be thought of when we face so many dangers and difficulties and so many duties and responsibilties are thrust upon us.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. RUTH McENERY STUART.

(Read by Mr. William Beer at memorial meeting held in honor of Ruth McEnery Stuart at Tulane University.)

I esteem it a privilege to be delegated by the Louisiana Historical Society to present to this meeting its tribute of admiration and respect for one of its members, the well-known Louisiana authoress, Ruth McEnery Stuart.

I had the pleasure of being present on one of the first occasions where was recognized her talent for reading in public, adding the charm of her voice and manner to the interest of the stories themselves. This was nearly thirty years ago. She received great encouragement in her work from the kindly sym-

pathy of that ripe scholar, William Preston Johnston, president of Tulane University. Early in the '90s accident called her to New York to occupy temporarily the editorial chair of what was then the leading and most popular weekly organ appealing to women. In this position she not only made good as an editor, but by her social talents won the friendship of many of the brightest spirits of the literary world of that great city with whom she was assisted in the creation of a literary resort, Onteora on the Hudson.

There can be but little doubt that the association with men and women actively engaged in the production of literature was an incentive to the writings of that long series of successful fiction and light poetry which has won for her lasting fame and popularity. A bereavement, from the effects of which she never fully recovered, saddened her later years.

Four noble women are particularly noteworthy in the history of Louisiana literature, Mary Ashley Townsend, who contributed stately verse; Mollie Moore Davis, who gave us fiction and poetry of great beauty; these two have passed away; Grace King, who is still with us, has made valuable contributions to local history and fiction, and Ruth McEnery Stuart in whose works the present generation finds interest and amusement. These volumes will always furnish to the student of Southern history a true transcript of the manners, traditions and language of a race which forms one-half of the population of her native State. It has been my pleasant duty to collect in the Howard Memorial Library all procurable writings of these authors.

(From the New Orleans States.)

RUTH McENERY STUART.

The South is the poorer for the passing of Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, whose death is announced in New York. Few writers have portrayed more accurately, more sympathetically and more delightfully certain phases of Southern life. Her negro and rural types were sketched with extraordinary fidelity, and she was a mistress of negro and backwoods dialect.

Born in Louisiana fifty-seven years ago, her first story was printed in 1888. Three years later she moved to New York, for the advantage she hoped it would give her in her literary career, and except for occasional visits to New Orleans she spent the rest of her life there. But change of residence made no difference

in her sympathies or the character of her work. She wrote from beginning to end of the South and Southern types, and every sketch or story reflected her affection for the section of her birth.

Her work was of high literary quality and widely praised by American critics and thousands all over the country who have been charmed by her books will mourn her passing.

(From The Times-Picayune.)

NOTED LOUISIANA WRITER EXPIRES IN NEW YORK.

Ruth McEnery Stuart Famous for Her Stories of the Old South.

New York, May 7.—Ruth McEnery Stuart, the well-known author, died Sunday after a long illness, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

Mrs. Stuart's first story was written in 1888 and printed in the Princeton Review, after which she gave close attention to literary pursuits, following up the first story, "Uncle Mingo's Speculations," which was a sweet, pathetic picture of negro life, with other dialect tales in magazines, until 1891, when she moved to New York.

Mrs. Stuart was one of the large number of writers who were born below Mason and Dixon's line, and have made their homes in New York, yet have given up nothing of their birthplaces. She wrote of the South, and her expatriation appeared only to give her an added stimulus to create her local perspective. One of her latest books, "Daddy Do-Funny's Wisdom Jingles," published four years ago, she said was the acknowledged and gladly owed tribute to the slaves who stood guard over women and children left in her care while the Southern men were on the battle front. The dedication was:

"To the memory of those faithful brown slave men of the plantations throughout the South, Daddy's contemporaries all, who, during the war, while their masters were away fighting in a cause opposed to their emancipation, brought their blankets and slept outside their mistresses' doors, thus keeping night watch over otherwise unprotected women and children—a faithful guardianship of which the annals of those troublous times record no instance of betrayal."

KNOWN AND LOVED HERE.

Mrs. Stuart Won Place in Hearts of All Southerners.

Mrs. Stuart was a charming writer of short stories, and her depictions of negro types, and the type of backwoods whites, both contemptuously and affectionately termed "Hillbillies," made her famous throughout the country. Joel Chandler Harris wrote her on one occasion: "You have got nearer the heart of the negro than any of us," a statement which will be indorsed by those who have known the negro all their lives. A master of dialect, Mrs. Stuart was a close observer also, and had the retentive memory of past years that one has found so remarkable in Mark Twain. She was one of the few women writers who had an appreciation of humor, and, unlike most of the humorists of her sex, she made her readers laugh with her characters rather than at them.

Ruth McEnery was born in Marksville, La., in 1860, the daughter of James McEnery and Mary Ruth Stirling. Five of her kinsmen have been Governors of Louisiana. Samuel D. McEnery, Governor and United States Senator, was her first cousin. In the nineteenth century her family was almost continuously represented in the Congress of the United States. Her father, who was a cotton commission merchant in ante-bellum days in New Orleans, was born in Limerick, of a noble Irish family, whose estates were confiscated in the days of Oliver Cromwell. Sir John Stirling, her mother's father, was a sturdy Scot, who came to this country and invested his means in land and slaves, dropping the title when he became a citizen of the republic.

BEGAN TO WRITE IN THE '80s.

Ruth McEnery married Alfred Oden Stuart, a cotton planter, of Hemptsead County, Arkansas, in 1879. Her husband died four years after her marriage, leaving her one son, Stirling McEnery Stuart, who died just as he was on the threshold of manhood.

Mrs. Stuart began to write for the public in the latter '80s, and for the convenience of being near her publishers she moved to New York and had lived in that city since, except for the time spent each year in her summer home in the Catskills. During her residence in the North, however, she frequently visited her friends in this city, and traveled extensively. She was at one time editor pro tempore of Harper's Bazaar, and occupied the editorial chair of other publications, but she would accept no permanent employment of that sort, preferring to write the stories which charmed thousands of persons.

HOMELY PHILOSOPHY.

One or two jingles will give a good idea of Mrs. Stuart's verse and their homely philosopsy. Take "The Terrapin"

"Br'er Terrapin draws in 'is head so knowin',
You can't tell whether he's comin' or goin';
But his mind ain't mixed—he's layin' low,
'Tel he sees which way he's obleeged to go.
An' he ain't no new politician in dat—
No, he ain't by 'isself in dat."

"The Mocking Bird," which has its little fling at imitators, reads:

"Br'er Mocking Bird sings in de live oak shade,
A iron-hand chat or a serenade;
He'll take off a pa'tridge, a robin, or a jay,
But he'll nuver make a name no other way.
But he ain't by 'isself in dat, in dat—
But he ain't my 'isself in dat."

STUDENT OF OWN TONGUE.

Nothing was dearer to Mrs. Stuart's mind than a jealous study of the American spoken tongue, and concerning English criticism of the "American" language, she said:

"Speaking in the large, we are engaged, consciously or not, in an enrichment of the language. That which has been kept at home, and is hence too near their vision for perspective, has possibly suffered somewhat otherwise, and while a fine conversatism has undoubtedly preserved it in better form as to general usage, is it not in danger of becoming a little died out and formal? Is there not aeration, not only of the mind and soul of man, but of their vehicle of expression, in the broad American life with its rapid changes, its color constantly breaking into iridescence, not to mention its grappling and gripping as it breaks new ground and deals with things as well as people elemental?

"So with all our verbal cheapnesses, our short cuts, our nasal iniquities, and even our slang (which is almost as unpleasant as England's and fully four times as breezy), it seems to our American conceit that perhaps our loved common tongue has in the main gained flavor in American, even if it has lost somewhat in form—this, of course, of our 'English as she is spoke.' "

Mrs. Stuart was not a prolific writer, yet every story she wrote was worth while, and she had the happy faculty of combining humor and pathos in such a way as to add to the beauty of both. Among her books were "A Golden Wedding and Other Tales." "Carlotta's Intended," "In Simpkinsville," "Sonny," "Hally and Pizen," "Napoleon," "George Washington Jones," "Aunt Amity's Silver Wedding," "The Haunted Photograph," and "The Cacoon," which was her last book, published in 1915. She had one son, born in 1881, who died.

STUDIED HUMAN NATURE.

Mrs. Stuart was not a student of books, but of human nature and of personalities, and was particularly alive to original types. None of her characters were subtle, but were as sharply drawn as a cameo, and she did not permit attempts at brilliancy, at "fine writing," draw her away from the truth. Comedy is the prevailing note in her writings, but it is comedy not marred by melodrama—spontaneous and liquid. Pathos is used without ovedrawing it. Her favorite type was the "new issue" negro, the class that was trying to find itself after freedom. She depicted this character always lightly and humorously, and while not ignorant of the negro's defects and shortcomings, she was careful not to ridicule either him or the humble and illiterate class of hill people she drew so faithfully. Some of her humor was close to tears, but all of it was sparkling, truthful and sympathetic.

One of her critics has said that while Mrs. Stuart was not the first to treat the negro in fiction, she was probably the first to show him in his home life independent of his relations with his white neighbors. In dialect she was sure of her ground, whether writing of the negro or of the Latin-Americans of New Orleans (French, Spanish or Italians) in the days when English was a language acquired by necessity, not through choice, or of the Latin-American negro, with his jargon of French and English, both of which he mispronounced and clipped.

It is a notable characteristic of the writings of Mrs. Stuart that while most of her work was done in the North, she always wrote of Southern characters, adhering generally to the types mentioned, though in her single long story, "Babette," she wrote conventionally an idyl of Creole life in New Orleans. In "The Unlived Life of Little Mary Ellen" she adopted a style radically different from her usual writings, and this work, meritorious after a somewwhat strained fashion, does not represent the general character of her work, though it is considered by some of the foremost critics to be her best work.

CRITICS PRAISE HER WORK.

Before she began writing Mrs. Stuart found a wealth of literary material going to waste, and she entered the field lovingly and enthusiastically. She was adapted by nature as a short story writer, and she almost invariably subordinated plot to persons and mental latitudes. Contemporary critics have accredited her with "wide human sympathy, broad sanity, keen and delicate humor and intellectual poise."

Perhaps the best loved of her works are "In Simpkinsville," "Sonny" and "Napoleon Jackson." The Simpkinsville type of the backwoodsman is charmingly drawn with quiet but sparkling

humor, while the monologues of Deuteronomy Jones, father of Sonny, are a continual delight. So human was the humor of Mrs. Stuart that while we laugh about the personality of Napoleon Jackson, the gentleman of the plush rocker, we rarely laugh at that worthless personage.

The published works of Mrs. Stuart consist mainly of the following: "A Golden Wedding and Other Tales," "Carlotta's Intended and Other Stories," "The Story of Babette," "Sonny," "Solomon Crow's Christmas Packet and Other Tales," "In Simpkinsville," Moriah's Mourning and Other Half-Hour Sketches," "The Second Wooing of Salina Sue and Other Stories," "Holly and Pizen and Other Stories," "Napoleon Jackson, the Gentleman of the Plush Rocker," "The River's Children, an Idyl of the Mississippi," "Aunt Amity's Silver Wedding and Other Tales," "The Cocoon" (her latest published work), and in verse "Ole Daddy Do-Funny's Nonsense Jingles."

Mrs. Stuart has secured an abiding place in the literature of the country as a delineator of negro character and customs, as well as of those of backwoods whites—that humble but sturdy race of men who for four years carried the fortunes of a newly-born nation on the points of their bayonets. The dialect of her stories is not only captivating, it is real, which most dialect is not. In none of her writings did she strive for effect, and while she was not a depicter of character in the sense that she was an analyst, she was a character drawer in the sense that Dickens and Mark Twain were, getting the effect by a few bold strokes rather than by studied effort and detail in drawing. In other words, she allowed her characters to present themselves to the reader and confess their own characters. Such was the man Napoleon Jackson, whose mother prenatally "marked him for rest," and such were her other characters. "Sonny," one of the most fascinating characters in American literature, was presented in such outline by his "Hillbilly" father, Deuteronomy Jones, that the reader knew the lad's character perhaps better than he did himself.

During her extended visit to this city in the winter of 1913-14, Mrs. Stuart founded the Stuart Clan, the only New Orleans club of which she was an officer. This organization, composed of over a score of intellectual women, elected Mrs. Stuart permanent president, and she presided at all the meetings of that season and favored the sessions with original readings. The farewell luncheon given in her honor by the Stuart Clan at the new Country Club early in June, 1915, was a memorable social event in this city. On that occasion a hand-wrought and hand-carved chest was presented her by the club members to contain the degree conferred upon her contemporaneously by Tulane University. The last letter penned by the authoress during her long illness was to the vice president of the club.

The club was grief-stricken over the news of their beloved president's death, and has telegraphed an order for flowers and sent dispatches of sympathy, both as an organization and individually.

In New York Mrs. Stuart was identified with the Barnard, McDowell and Wednesday Afternoon clubs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER W. O. HART FOR 1917.

RECEIPTS.

December 31, 1916, balance cash on hand			$ 150.31
Dues collected in January, 1917		$ 32.00	
Dues collected in February, 1917		16.00	
Dues collected in March, 1917	$ 526.00		
Refund for dinner ticket	1.00		
Refund by Perry & Buckley, printers.	3.85		
		530.85	
Dues collected in April, 1917		78.00	
Dues collected in May, 1917	$ 70.00		
Refund by Hotel Grunewald, centennial banquet, 1915	212.50		
		282.50	
Dues collected in June, 1917		46.00	
Dues collected in July, 1917	$ 16.00		
Refunded by postoffice	16.26		
		32.26	
Dues collected in August, 1917		4.00	
Dues collected in November, 1917		28.00	
Total receipts			1,049.61
Grand total			$1,199.92

DISBURSEMENT.

January, 1917, sundry expenses			$ 19.85
February, 1917, sundry expenses			37.69
March, 1917, sundry expenses			35.35
April, 1917, sundry expenses			70.90
May, 1917, sundry expenses			22.15
June, 1917, sundry expenses			38.40
July, 1917, sundry expenses		$ 50.11	
American Printing Co., on account of Souvenir Book, 1915		250.00	
American Red Cross		50.00	
Dunbar Rowland, for Letters of Claiborne, six volumes		30.00	
			382.11

August, 1917, sundry expenses		56.40
December, 1917, sundry expenses	$ 53.98	
Miss C. S. Freret, clerical services	65.00	
Binding Souvenir Books for War Libraries	21.75	
		140.73
Total disbursements		$ 803.58
Balance cash on hand		396.34

There were no receipts in September, October or December, and no disbursements in September, October or November.

REPORT OF ROBERT GLENK, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

At the meeting of the Society on February 21, 1917, the regular meeting date was changed from the third Wednesday to the third Tuesday of each month.

During the year 1917 ten monthly meetings were held and two special lectures were given by the Society, as follows:

Meetings and Lectures.

January 17—Purnell M. Milner, Forgotten Treks.
February 21—James Renshaw, The City Beautiful.
March 21—Miss Grace King, Boimare's Notes Bibliographiques.
March 26—Motion Pictures, Celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of New Orleans.
April 17—S. A. Trufant, Review of Banking in New Orleans, 1830-1840.
May 15—Mrs. H. F. Magruder, Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge Old and New, and Its People.
T. P. Thompson, The U. S. Flag and the Designation of the States of the Union by the Enlargement of Particular Stars.
June 19—Colonel Allison Owen, History of the Washington Artillery.
July 17—Doctor Joseph Holt, Review of Colonel Owen's Paper on the History of the Washington Artillery.
Professor Henry M. Gill, The War.
October 16—Joe Mitchell Pilcher, The Story of Marksville.
November 27—Miss Grace King, The True History of Philip Nolan.
December 18—W. O. Hart, History of the First Protestant Church in New Orleans.
J. F. C. Waldo, Story of the Unitarian Church in New Orleans.

December 21—Edward A. Parsons, In the Path of the Black Eagle. Illustrated.

The Executive Committee met twelve times during the year.

On January 8th, the Annual Reunion Dinner of the Louisiana Historical Society took place in the Gold Room of the Grunewald Hotel, about 130 members and friends of the Society participating. The excellent menu and well-filled program of speeches and singing were greatly enjoyed by all present. Mr. W. O. Hart was toastmaster of the occasion.

On October 24th, at 1 o'clock, at the City Hall and in the Council Chamber, took place a reception and ceremonies commemorative of the ceremonies taking place this day in Paris and preliminary to the Biennial Bi-Centennial Celebration in New Orleans in April, 1918. The program, which was preceded by a concert on the City Hall gallery by the United States Naval Station Band, was as follows:

The invocation, by Rev. A. Gordon Bakewell; address of welcome, by Mayor Behrman, and replied to by Mr. Gaspar Cusachs; speech, by Mr. E. Genoyer, acting Consul of French Republic, "America and France"; paper on Bienville, by Miss Grace King; outline of the Bi-Centennial program prepared for the celebration in New Orleans in April, by Mr. T. P. Thompson; song, "La Marsellaise," Miss Anita Deynoodt; song, "Joan of Arc," Miss Constance Ray; song, "The Call of the Flag," Mr. Charles Dorhauer; song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," led by Miss Rose Dirmann; Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, and benediction, by Rev. J. B. Jeanmard.

Mr. W. O. Hart was master of ceremonies.

A large and brilliant gathering attended the ceremonies.

The delegates sent by the City of New Orleans to Paris to attend the ceremonies taking place there on the same date were:

General W. J. Behan, J. M. Vergnole,
Andre Lafargue, Paul Villere.

Membership.

Seventy-nine applicants were elected to active membership in the Society—fifty-two gentlemen and twenty-seven ladies.

During the year there were twenty-five resignations and seventeen deaths from among the members. The net increase in membership for 1917 is thirty-seven active members, making a total of 625 active members and thirteen honorary members on the roster of the Society on January 1, 1918.

Death has removed the following esteemed members during the year 1917:

Deaths in 1917.

Mr. Dudley Avery,
Reverend James H. Blenk,
Judge A. A. Gunby,

Judge A. D. Land,
Captain T. J. Woodward,
Captain C. W. Drown,
Mr. T. L. Barnes,
Mr. C. Meyer Eiseman,
Reverend William C. Gaynor,
Mr. Emile Hoehn,
Mr. A. Schmedtge,
Mr. Philip Werlein,
Mr. C. H. Willard,
Mr. Thomas J. Ford,
Mr. H. A. S. Bacher,
Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart,
Mrs. Aimee Bengnot.

New Members Elected in 1917.

Miss Rena Duncan, 1533 Erato Street.
Mrs. Benjamin Lewis, 2419 Milan Street;
Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, Tiffin, Ohio;
Mr. Alexander Hay, 834 Broadway;
Dr. Felix Gaudin, 1001 State Street;
Mrs. Edward Wisner, 2362 Camp Street;
Mr. Etienne Mazureau Reynes, 1206 North Rampart Street;
Mr. Albert Aschaffenburg, Lafayette Hotel;
Mrs. F. G. Govan, 909 Eleonore Street;
Mr. J. D. Kennedy, Hotel Monteleone;
Mr. M. Augustin, 323 Baronne Street;
Hon. John Marshall, Baton Rouge, La.;
Mr. S. Locke Breaux, 1907 Prytania Street;
Mr. R. D. Reeves, 1106 Nashville Avenue;
Miss Nellie Farwell, First and St. Charles Avenue;
Mr. Alfred Slidell, 136 Carondelet Street;
Mrs. George Koppel, 4411 Carondelet Street;
Mr. Gustave Pitot, 1438 North Prieur Street;
Mr. Frank Henning, 718 Pelican Avenue;
Mr. William A. Briant, 2409 Bienville Street;
Mrs. Celeste Claiborne Carruth, New Roads, La.;
Mr. T. L. Barnes, Hotel Bentley, Alexandria, La.;
Judge Taylor Beattie, Thibodaux, La.;
Miss Florence Lavelle, Mandeville, La.;
Mr. Arthur H. Dicks, 437 Carondelet Street;
Mr. Armand Romain, 211 Camp Street;
Mrs. Mary T. Yount, 2223 Soniat Street;
Mr. F. D. Charbonnet, Jr., 624 Gravier Street;
Mr. A. H. Johness, 630 Gravier Street;
Mr. Joseph Bernard, 1000 Title Guarantee Building;
Dr. J. L. Deslattes, Convent, La.;

Mr. Thomas J. Ford, 406 Chartres Street;
Mr. Parham Werlein, 605 Canal Street;
Mr. Charles F. Buck, Jr., 2027 Carondelet Street;
Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., 2027 Carondelet Street;
Mr. Peter A. Chopin, 2800 St. Charles Avenue;
Rev. C. W. Bispham, 1727 Coliseum Street;
Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., Elkin's Park, Pa.;
Mr. O. G. Boisseau, Holden, Missouri;
Mr. J. Edward Crusel, Denegre Building;
Mr. Fernand Laudumiey, 1112 North Rampart Street;
Dr. Rigney D'Aunoy, 1935 Ursuline Avenue;
Mrs. George B. Penrose, 2302 Prytania Street;
Dr. A. E. Fossier, 8134 Cohn Street;
Rev. Raymond Carra, St. Patrick's Church;
Mr. J. R. Wells, 211 St. Charles Street;
Mr. Bertrand Beer, 4035 St. Charles Avenue;
Miss Florence E. O'Neal, 215 Macheca Building;
Mr. J. L. Rice, 2326 Robert Street;
Hon. Harry D. Wilson, Baton Rouge, La.;
Mr. J. A. Wherry, 132 Carondelet Street;
Mr. E. W. Burgis, 222 Elmira Avenue, Algiers, La.;
Mrs. Wyndham A. Lewin, 2110 Bayou Road;
Mrs. Peter F. Pescud, 1413 Third Street;
Miss Eleanor E. Riggs, 4535 Prytania Street;
Mrs. Victoria M. Jones, 1337 Esplanade Avenue;
Mr. St. Clair Adams, 416 Hibernia Building;
Miss Alice M. Goforth, 635 Mills Avenue, Baton Rouge, La.;
Miss Nellie W. Price, 1231 Webster Street;
Dr Milton A. Dunn, Colfax, La.;
Mr. Joe Mitchell Pilcher, Marksville, La.;
Mr. Jules Mazarat, 1921 Ursuline Avenue;
Mr. J. A. Barger, 7315 St. Charles Avenue;
Colonel James Long Wright, 617 Common Street;
Mr. Alfred S. Amer, St. Charles Hotel;
Mr. Robert Legier, 124 Carondelet Street;
Mr. F. A. Brunet, 313 Royal Street;
Miss Marie L. Points, 930 Elysian Fields Avenue;
Mrs. J. W. Carnahan, 2204 Calhoun Street;
Mrs. Benjamin Ory, 1620 Seventh Street;
Mrs. Fred Querens, 2016 Baronne Street;
Miss M. V. Denegre, 2427 St. Charles Avenue;
Mr. P. L. Noblom, 516 Canal Street;
Mrs. Olivia Blanchard, 1237 St. Andrew Street;
Mr. Louis A. St. Martin, 3700 Dauphine Street;
Miss Delphine Points, 930 Elysian Fields Avenue;
Mr. Adolfo E. Hegewisch, Wolvin Line, Whitney Building;
Mr. W. H. Anderson, 5212 Coliseum Street;
Mrs. Marie Mioton, 1219 North Rampart Street.

Publications of the Society.

Volume 9 of the Louisiana Historical Society Proceedings and Reports was prepared for publication by Miss Grace King during the year and has been sent to all members not in arrears.

The Louisiana Historical Quarterly, edited by Mr. John Dymond, appeared on June 5th, and has been admitted to the mails as second-class matter. Only one number so far has been issued, owing to unexpected difficulties in having the publication prepared and printed.

Back numbers of the proceedings of the Society are still available and can be had on application to the President.

Two hundred and fifty copies of the Society's publication, entitled "The Story of the Battle of New Orleans," by Stanley Clisby Arthur, were ordered bound and were distributed to the various camp libraries through Professor Gill for the use of the American soldiers.

Gifts to the Society.

The following gifts have been received during the year and deposited with the Society's collections in the Louisiana State Museum in the Cabildo:

Miss Fannie Wolfson—Commission as postmaster of Campti, La., 1845, issued to Jacob A. Wolfson by the United States Government and by the Confederate States Government in 1862.

H. W. Robinson—Copy of the New Orleans *Democrat,* September 14, 1874, and the New Orleans *Picayune,* September 22, 1874.

E. K. Summerville (through Mr. Hart)—Four large photographs of the home and the tomb of John J. Audubon, in New York.

Commodore A. V. Wadhams (through Mr. Hart)—Two small photographs of ex-slaves of Louisiana, made in New York in 1862.

A. M. Costa—Old percussion cap gun, found in Lake Pontchartrain.

Miss Grace King—Old pistol, found in making excavations in New Orleans.

William Beer—Copy of a document on the history of the Battle of New Orleans.

W. O. Hart—Program of celebration of the 142nd anniversary of the Battle of Lexington; New Orleans, program of the meeting of the Louisiana Bar Association, 1917; report of the Committee on Uniform State Laws, 1917.

Professor Milledge L. Bonham, Jr.—Reprint; Baton Rouge's Municipal Centenary.

Library.

To the Library of the Louisiana Historical Society have been added 388 bound volumes, pamphlets and parts of volumes,

making a total of 986 books and 3,083 pamphlets on the shelves. As most of the publications received by the Society are in paper covers, a large share being parts of volumes, it would be very desirable to have a small appropriation set aside for binding each year, so that the publications could be better cared for. Index cards have been made out so that the matter contained in the publications is made available for readers and students.

The Society purchased a set of six volumes of Governor W. C. C. Claiborne's letters, from 1800 to 1815, published by Dr. Dunbar Rowland, of the Mississippi Department of History.

Exchanges and gifts were received from the following:

Gifts and Exchanges to the Library.

Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga., Proceedings Seventy-eighth Annual Meeting.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana—Indiana Magazine of History.

Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois, Biennial Report.

Chicago Historical Society, Dearborn and Ontario Streets, Chicago, Illinois, Publications.

Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa, Iowa Journal of History and Politics.

Iowa State Historical Department, Des Moines, Iowa, Publications.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas, Twentieth Annual Report.

Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky, Publications.

Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky, Catalogue No. 5.

Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, Historical Collections, Volume 53.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Fenway Station, Boston, Massachusetts, Publications.

Cambridge Historical Society, 59 Temple Place, Boston, Massachusetts, Publications.

Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 37 No. Water Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts, Publications.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts, Proceedings, Volume 26.

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Lansing, Michigan, Publications.

State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, Missouri Historical Review.

Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota, Minnesota History Bulletin.

Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, Missouri, Publications.

Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebraska, Publications, Volume 18.

New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey, Proceedings.

Vineland Historical Society, Vineland, New Jersey, Vineland Historical Magazine.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 155th and Broadway, New York City, Publications.

Rochester Historical Society, Rochester, New York, Publications.

New York State Historical Department, Library, Albanay, New York, Publications.

Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, New York, Publications.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, 155th and Broadway, New York City, Bulletins.

New York Historical Society, 120 Central Park West, New York City, Bulletin.

American Jewish Historical Society, New York City, Magazine.

Journal of American History, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City, Volume 2.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, Record.

North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina, Publications.

Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, Quarterly.

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Burnet Woods Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, Quarterly.

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, Reports.

South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina, Publications.

Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessee Historical Magazine.

Texas State Historical Association, Austin, Texas, Southwestern Historical Quarterly.

Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin, Magazine of History.

Washington State University Historical Society, Seattle, Washington, Quarterly.

Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, Publications.

Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford Connecticut, Publications.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, Publications.

American Historical Association, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia, Reports.

Academy of Pacific Coast, University of California, Berkeley, California, Publications.

American Catholic Historical Society, 715 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Records.

Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, Rhode Island, Publications.

Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine, Publications.

North Dakota State Historical Society, Bismarck, North Dakota, Bulletin.

Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Historia.

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, Proceedings.

Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Reports.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Publications.

South Dakota Historical Society, Pierre, South Dakota, Publications.

Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vermont, Publications.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, Publications.

Presbyterian Historical Society, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Publications.

Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Publications.

Nevada Historical Society, Reports.

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia, Publication.

American Folk Lore Society, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Publication.

The Record, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Sauk County Historical Soociety, Baraboo, Wisconsin, Reports.

Wisconsin Archæological Society, Madison, Wisconsin, Bulletin.

Arkansas Historical Association, Fayetteville, Arkansas, Publications.

University of California Library, Berkeley, California, Publications.

California Historical Survey Commission, Berkeley, California, Reports.

New York State Historical Association, Albany, New York, Reports.

Historical Society of New Mexico, Santa Fé, New Mexico, Publications.

Historical Society of East and West Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Proceedings.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Register.

State Library of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts, Publications.

Columbia University Library, New York City, Publications.

New York Public Library, New York City, Publications.

Eugenic Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York, Publications.

Long Island Historical Soociety, Brooklyn, New York, Publications.

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Publications.

State University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, Register

Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Publications.

Trinity College Historical Society, North Carolina, Publications.

Rocky Mountain Herald, Denver, Colorado, Publication.

John Crerar Library, Chicago, Reports.

Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Review.

University of Texas, Austin, History Teachers' Bulletin.

Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, Proceedings.

Annual Magazine, Subject Index, 1916.

University of Illinois, Urbana, Studies in the Social Sciences.

Alliance Francaise, Paris, Bulletins.

Latin Quarter News, New Orleans, 1917.

North Carolina Historical Society, James Sprunt, Historical Publications.

John Dymond, Louisiana Planter, 1917 issues.

Professor W. MacNeile Dixon, London, 15 Pamphlets on the World War.

Sir Gilbert Parker, London, 42 Pamphlets on the World War.

Paris Chamber of Commerce, 66 Pamphlets on the World War.

Louisiana Historical Society, Proceedings, Volume 9, and Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Volume 1, No. 1.

Administrative Work.

The administrative work performed by the Corresponding Secretary has been as follows:

Notices sent out announcing meetings	7,850
Envelopes addressed for committees	600

Publications mailed to members and exchanges	1,725
Communications received and replied to	321
Letters sent out in connection with library work	62
Letters written announcing election to membership	79
Corrections made in addressograph stencils, new addresses	44
Addressograph plates made for new members	79

As a supplement to this report is given a list of the officers and the committees of the Society on January 1, 1918, and the Constitution and By-Laws, also a list of the papers published in the proceedings of the Louisiana Historical Society, Volumes 1 to 10, 1895 to 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT GLENK,
Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MR. GASPAR CUSACHS.....President
MR. JOHN DYMOND.....First Vice-President
MR. T. P. THOMPSON.....Second Vice-President
JUDGE HENRY RENSHAW.....Third Vice-President
MR. W. O. HART.....Treasurer
MISS GRACE KING.....Recording Secretary
MR. BUSSIERE ROUEN.....Corresponding Secretary
MRS. HELOISE H. CRUZAT.....Assistant Secretary

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gaspar Cusachs, Chairman; John Dymond, T. P. Thompson, Henry Renshaw, William O. Hart, Miss Grace King, Robert Glenk.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Colonel H. J. de la Vergne, Chairman; Miss Emma Zacharie, George Koppel.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Justin F. Denechaud, Chairman; Henry M. Gill, Sebastian Roy.

WORK AND ARCHIVES COMMITTEE.

Gaspar Cusachs, Chairman; Grace King, Robert Glenk, William O. Hart, T. P. Thompson and A. B. Booth.

BIENVILLE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Mayor Martin Behrman, Chairman; T. P. Thompson, John Dymond, Miss Grace King, W. O. Hart; Gaspar Cusachs, ex-officio.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THEODORE GRUNEWALD IN REGARD TO HISTORICAL PAINTINGS FOR THE WALLS IN THE HOTEL GRUNEWALD.

Judge Charles F. Claiborne, Chairman; John Dymond, W. O. Hart, A. B. Booth and Mrs. M. Seebold Molinary.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. The members of this Society shall be composed of such persons as are mentioned in the Act of Incorporation by the Legislature of the State, approved April 30th, A. D. 1877, and such other persons of both sexes as may be duly elected.

Section 2. The active members shall be residents of the State, and shall be elected by ballot, or *vice versa,* as may be deemed expedient at any regular meeting.

Section 3. Honorary members may be either residents or non-residents, and shall be chosen in the same manner as the active members. A majority of the members present at any regular meeting shall be requisite to elect a member of either class. Five members at any meeting shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

Section 2. All officers of this Society shall be elected annually at a January meeting held on the 8th of January. If the 8th falls on Sunday, the meeting shall be held on Monday.

ARTICLE III.

COMMITTEES.

The standing committees shall be as follows:

An Executive Committee, to consist of the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and three fellows.

A Finance Committee of three members, to be appointed by the President.

A Committee on Work and Archives of six members, including the President and Secretaries.

A Committee on Membership of three members, to be appointed by the President.

ARTICLE IV.

TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions of the Society shall be published in such form as may be most convenient and practicable, and shall be exchanged with those of other historical societies as far as possible.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The general order of business at every meeting shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll of officers and members.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Resolutions.
5. Communications or essays.
6. Such other business as may be brought up.

ARTICLE V.

FELLOWS.

The Executive Committee shall propose and the Society shall elect from its members a number of FELLOWS (this number never to exceed fifty). No members shall be eligible as fellows who have not donated valuable historical matter to the Soociety, or contributed original articles to its publications.

Three of these fellows shall be elected also as members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the active members present. Provided, that notice of the amendment proposed shall have been given in writing and read at a previous regular meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

DUES.

The dues of the Society shall be two dollars a year.

PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, VOLUMES 1 TO 10, 1895-1917.

Adams, Prof. Ephriam D.: Letter relative to the Battle of New Orleans, written by British officer in 1815. Vol. 9, 1916.

Augustin, J. M.: Reception of President McKinley at Cabildo, Report. Vol. 3, 1901.

Augustin, J. M.: Catalogue of the exhibit of the Louisiana Historical Society at the Public Library, February, 1900. Vol. 2, 1901.

Bakewell, Rev. A. Gordon: Reminiscences of John J. Audubon, Vol. 5, 1910.

Beer, William: The Capture of Fort Charlotte, Mobile. Vol. 1, 1896.

Contributions to pamphlet literature by Charles Gayarre. Vol. 3, 1905.

Transcripts of French Manuscripts, Mississippi Valley, 1679-1769. Vol. 4, 1908.

Early census tables of Louisiana, transcripts by Tantet. Vol. 5, 1910.

Impressions of J. K. Paulding on Journey from New Orleans to Cairo, 1817; reprint. Vol. 8, 1915.

State Historical Department of Mississippi. Vol. 8, 1915.

Beyer, Prof. George E.: The Mounds of Louisiana; Larto Group. Vol. 2, 1896.

The Mounds of Louisiana; Franklin Parish. Vol. 2, 1898.

Ancient Basketwork from Avery Island. Vol. 2, 1898.

Investigation of Shell Mounds in Calcasieu Parish. Vol. 2, 1898.

Mound Investigations at Lemar, La. Vol. 2, 1899.

Bouchereau, A.: Statement of the Sugar Crop in Louisiana in 1896-97. Vol. 2, 1897.

Breaux, Judge Joseph A.: Some Early Colleges and Schools in Louisiana. Vol. 8, 1915.

Butler, Prof. Pierce: Celebration of the Louisiana Statehood Centennial; Report, 1912. Vol. 6.

Cruzat, J. W.: Journal de la Campagne de Mr. de Villiers, dupuis son arrivée ou fort Duquesne jusqu'a son retour and fort. (From Canadian Archives.) Vol. 3, 1904.

Biographical and Genealogical Notes concerning the family of Philippe de Mandeville Ecuyer sieur de Marigny. 1709. Vol. 5, 1910.

The Defenses of New Orleans in 1797. Vol. 5, 1910.

Cusachs, Gaspar: Representation upon the limits of Louisiana made to His Excellency the Duke of Alcudia by His

Excellency Brigadier General Estevan Miro. Vol. 2, 1898.

Letter of Governor Miro to the Commissioner of the State of Georgia. Vol. 2, 1898.

Letter from Governor Claiborne to General James Wilkinson, 1806. Vol. 9, 1916.

Dart, William Kernan: Walt Whitman in New Orleans. Vol. 7, 1915.

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